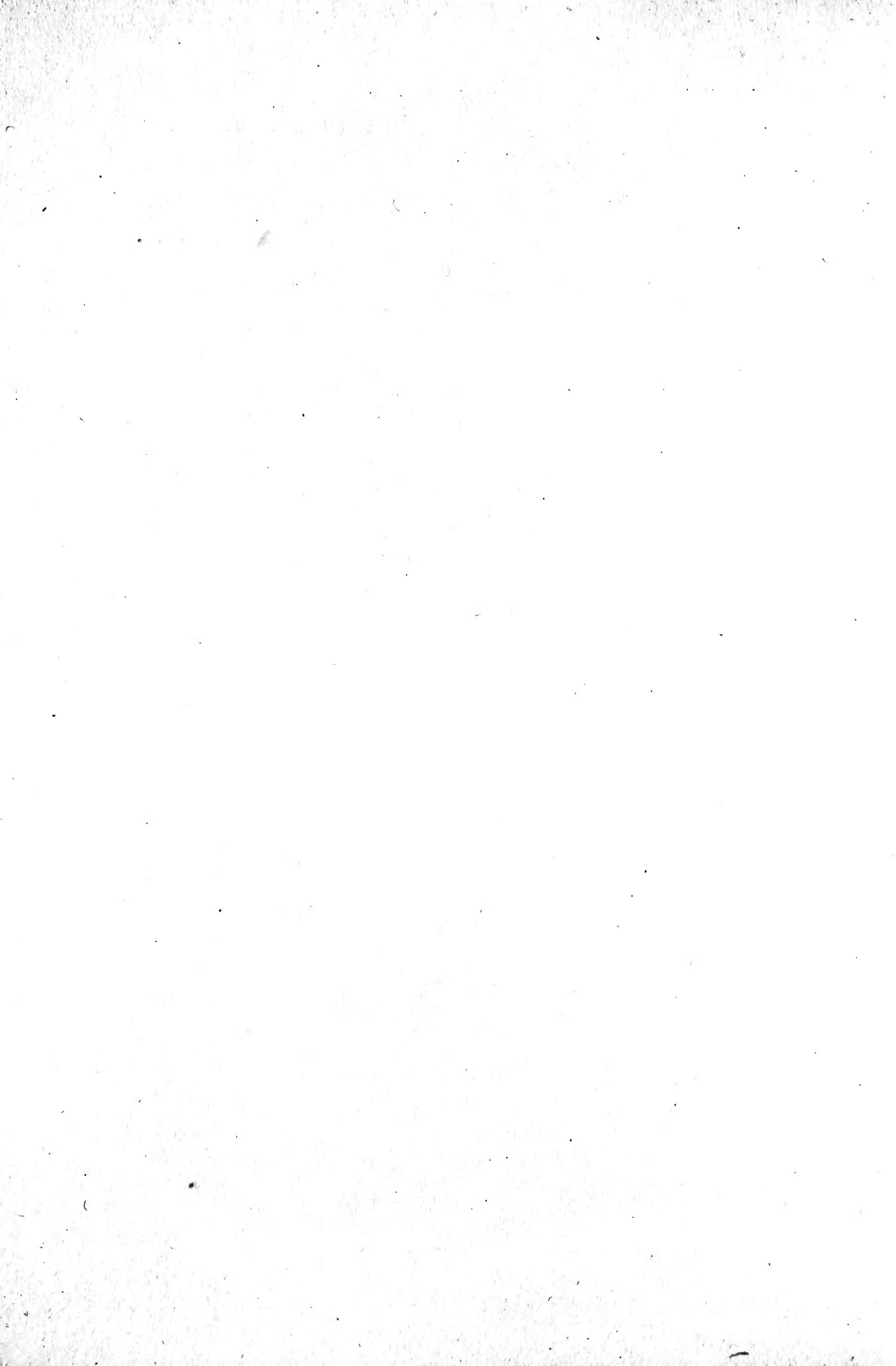


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HISTORY OF THE ANCONAS

BY R.W. VAN HOESEN
FRANKLINVILLE, N.Y. PRICE \$ 1.50





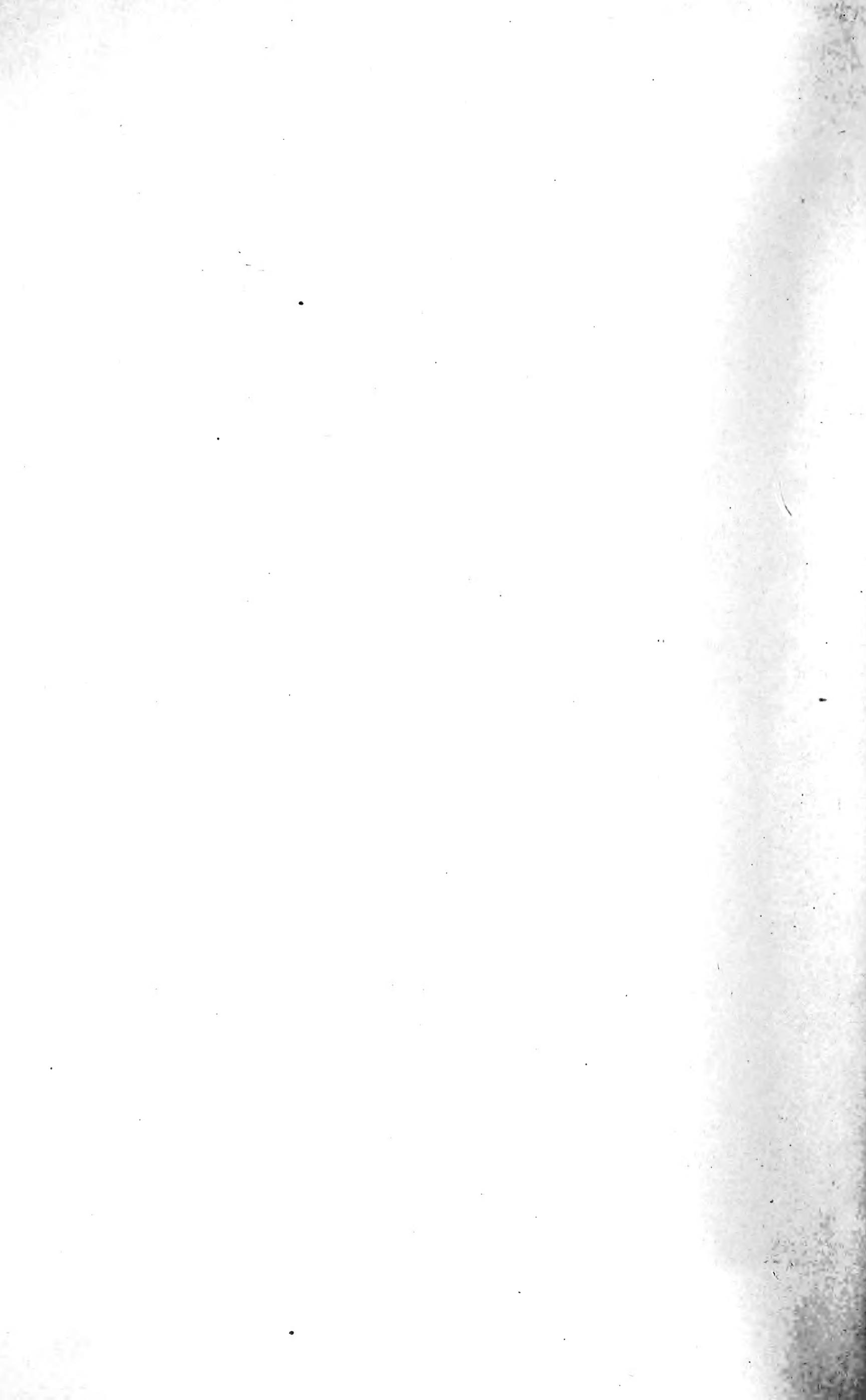




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SINGLE COMB ANCONAS

PUBLISHED BY
THE ANCONA WORLD
FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.



HISTORY OF ANCONAS



THIRD EDITION



PRICE \$1.50



By Roy W. Van Hoesen
Franklinville, New York



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Franklinville, N. Y.



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Introduction

The first History of Anconas was written and published by me in small booklet form in 1911, to supply the demand for information about this then little known breed.

At that time Anconas were not pictured in the American Standard of Perfection, nor were they to any extent exhibited at the poultry shows, or advertised in the poultry magazines.

Wherever Anconas had become known they excited much admiration by their pronounced beauty, alertness, quick development, and remarkable egg production, and soon a larger and more comprehensive treatise on the breed was urgently called for.

This I supplied early in 1915, when I issued a 100-page book, well illustrated, and filled with Ancona data down to that date. The book was given a splendid reception by the Ancona fraternity, the poultry press and poultry judges, and the large edition was entirely sold before this present edition was undertaken.

Since the 1915 edition was published, the official Egg-Laying Contests have been wonderfully extended and developed wherever poultry is kept, and in all parts of the world these contests have proven that the claims made by Ancona breeders have not been exaggerated. In this revised edition I have brought these remarkable records of Anconas in official contests down to date.

Until very recent years Anconas had no part in the immense volume of business conducted on commercial egg farms. Now, however, this breed is one of the leaders in that great industry, and at the present rate of increase bids fair to soon stand at the head in numbers, as it already does in net profit per bird.

A radical change was made in the American Standard of Perfection for Anconas in 1923. This was done at the request of leading Ancona breeders and The United Ancona Club, to keep pace with the improvement and advancement of the breed during the past few years.

I have endeavored to bring this edition of the History of Anconas right to date in every particular, and present only such statements as can be verified. My experience of over twenty years breeding Anconas, editing and publishing an exclusively Ancona magazine since 1910, and serving as Secretary of the Club since its organization, has made me very familiar with Anconas from every angle, and I hope that in presenting to the poultry craft this revised edition of the History of Anconas I have done the breed justice, and made a book instructive, interesting, and of historical value.

ROY W. VAN HOESEN

Franklinville, New York, U. S. A., 1923.

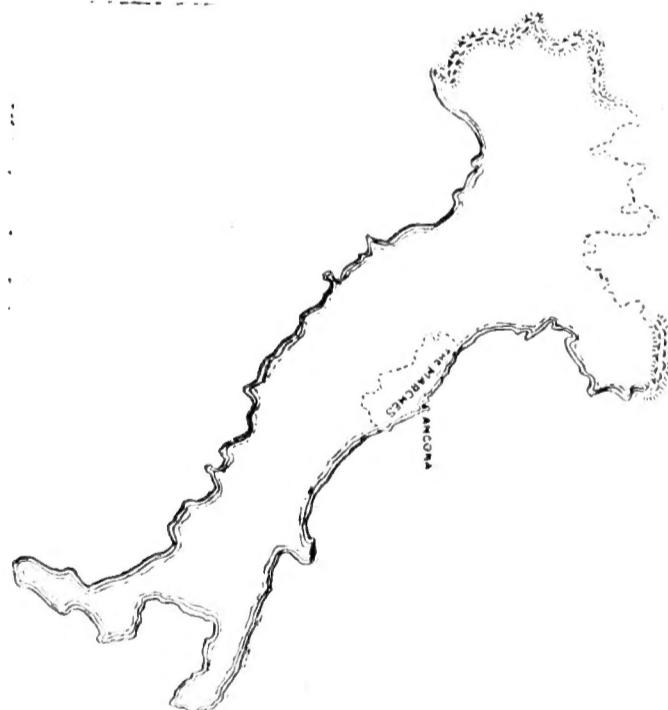
Ancona Geography

Anconas are the native fowls of the province of Ancona, Italy, where they have been pure bred for centuries, and are therefore a Mediterranean breed.

The Marches is a geographical designation which embraces the Province and the City of Ancona, on the eastern coast of Italy. The accompanying outline map shows the exact location. Italy is boot-like in form, and the City of Ancona is a seaport on the Adriatic Sea, on the east coast where the peninsula has the greatest breadth.

Some writers have designated Ancona as an island, but that is not true.

The climate of Italy is very diversified, ranging from below zero in the mountain regions to 109 degrees above in the lowlands during the hot season. No doubt this accounts for the extreme hardiness of Ancona fowls and their adaptability to the varied climates of the United States of America and Canada.



**Outline Map of Italy
Showing the location of Ancona and The Marches.**

Ancona Characteristics

The word "characteristic" has a broad meaning, and this chapter uses the term in its fullest sense, of denoting distinctive qualities or distinguishing traits.

The predominant feature of the breed is EGGS. Eggs in great numbers, winter Eggs, very large Eggs, White Eggs, Eggs produced at less cost per dozen than any other breed of fowls ever did, and Eggs from pullets four to ten weeks younger than from pullets of any other breed.

I maintain that the poultry business is carried on mainly for egg production, and that the profit in poultry is in eggs. Anyone wishing to produce meat for profit can do it to much better advantage with four-legged animals, and should raise rabbits and hogs instead of poultry.

Five Anconas will thrive on the amount of food necessary to maintain three of the heavier American, Asiatic or English birds, and Anconas are also easier keepers than any other of the smaller Mediterranean fowls. To this characteristic, and the fact that Anconas produce more eggs per year, and a larger per cent of eggs during the winter months when the price of eggs is high, is due the fact that Anconas excel all other breeds for profit.

Another characteristic of Anconas is their large eggs, weighing 24 to 32 ounces per dozen. This makes them preferred in market, and more particularly will this be true when eggs are sold by weight, as they should be, and as Ancona breeders have urged for years.

Anconas are non-setters, and while an occasional hen will become broody during the late breeding season, she is

easily broken up and resumes laying. It is unwise to depend on Anconas to hatch eggs, and if a breeder wishes to use hens for hatching it is best to secure Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, etc., for that purpose.

Anconas are remarkable for their hardiness, and this applies to them from baby chicks to maturity. The baby chicks are very lively and vigorous, and are less liable to disease and ailments that affect more delicate chicks. Therefore errors in feeding and brooding are less disastrous when amateurs have Anconas. Mature birds are exceptionally well adapted to the rigors of the winters in northern United States and Canada, where this pronounced characteristic has helped to make them so popular.

On free range Anconas are very self reliant, and forage far beyond the areas to which fowls usually confine themselves. In the confinement of village and city back lots Anconas are tame and contented, and do not chafe in small quarters.

Early maturity is such a prominent characteristic of Anconas, that it is always remarked upon by breeders. Hatched and brooded alongside of any other breeds, Anconas will develop very much the fastest. Their wing and tail feathers grow faster, their combs are larger at any stage of growth, they are fit for light broilers ahead of others, the roosters will crow first, and pullets will begin to lay at 16 to 20 weeks of age, while other breeds rarely begin to lay younger than 6 or 7 months.

Anconas are an extremely attractive fowl, and their trim appearance, proud carriage, alertness, handsome plumage of black-and-white, and uniformity of color make such a pleasing sight that they never fail to attract attention. They always are greatly admired in the show room, on the lawn, in the pen, or on range.

Ancona Standard

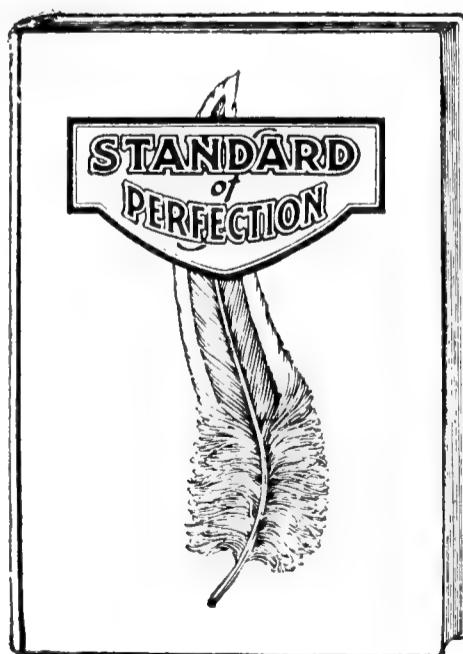
The American Standard of Perfection, a handsomely illustrated and substantially bound book of over 400 pages, devotes six pages to Anconas, including a full-page illustration of the ideal Ancona male and female. Every detail of shape, color, marking, of every section of both male and female is given, and every person interested in properly breeding Anconas must become familiar with the Standard. The book is copyrighted by the publishers, The American Poultry Association, and therefore cannot be fully reprinted in this Ancona History. A description of the Standard with price, is given elsewhere in this book.

The Standard weight of an Ancona cock is $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; cockrel $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; hen $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; pullet $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Both male and female should have five pointed, deeply serrated combs. Both male and female should have tails carried at an angle of 45

degrees above horizontal. (This is shown in the illustrations in the Standard.). Shanks and toes on both male and female should be yellow, or yellow mottled with black. Under-color of all sections on both male and female should be dark slate.

In different sections of plumage the proportion of white-tipped feathers differ, and they are not the same in both male and female; the proportion in different sections being one-in-two and one-in-three. A study of the Standard is necessary to become familiar with proper, or Standard markings. The Standard demands a small, sharply defined white tip, the size of which should be proportionate to the width of the feather. The effect of an even tipping over the entire surface is most desirable, **and even more important than the exact number of feathers which are tipped with white as determined by actual count.**

1923 Revision American Standard of Perfection



By which every Poultry Show is Judged.
The only authority for judging, selecting, mating
and breeding pure bred poultry.

The Chapter on Anconas is quite different than previous editions, and the new Ancona illustrations are much the best that have been shown in the Standard since the breed was admitted.

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Ancona Eggs

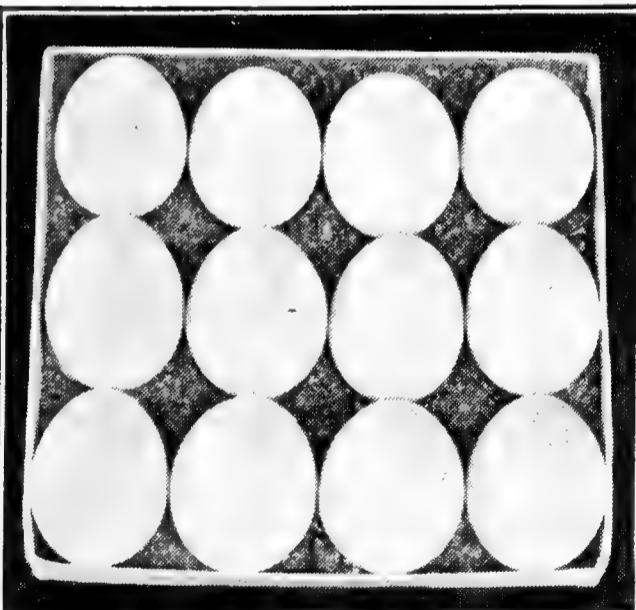
In a comparative test of a pen each of Anconas and Leghorns, hatched and brooded together, and thereafter given the very same conditions, feeds and care, T. H. Holmes, Route 1, Arcadia, Cal., an expert breeder and poultryman of wide experience, found that the Anconas laid more eggs every month than the Leghorn, consumed less feed and the Ancona eggs were larger and heavier than the Leghorn eggs. Taking all the eggs on a day when each breed laid the same number, he found by weighing that the Leghorns laid 44 per cent pullet eggs (18 to 22 ounces); 44 per cent extras (22 to 26 ounces); and 12 per cent double extras (26 ounces and over). The Anconas laid no pullet eggs, 75 per cent extras, and 25 per cent double extras.

weight: White Leghorn eggs 2.05 ounces each; White Wyandotte eggs 2.01 ounces each; Plymouth Rock eggs 2.06 ounces each; Rhode Island Red eggs 2.03 ounces each; Sussex eggs 2.07 ounces each; Orpington eggs 1.96 ounces each; **Ancona eggs 2.08 ounces each.**

In the Eighth Egg-Laying Contest, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, the White Leghorn eggs averaged 25.1 ounces per dozen; Wyandottes 24.76 ounces per dozen; Barred Plymouth Rocks 23.79 ounces per dozen; R. I. Reds 26.1 ounces per dozen; **Ancona eggs 26.3 ounces per dozen.** Report signed by J. R. Terry, Chief Poultry Instructor.

Early in January, 1921, at the Proviso Poultry Show, Melrose Park, Chicago, Ill., the first prize for color, uniformity, and size of eggs was awarded John L. Cramer of Evanston, Ill., on Ancona eggs. Judge Sturtevant pronounced them the nicest eggs he ever saw. The dozen eggs weighed 31 ounces.

R. G. Williams, Illmo, Mo., trap-nests his Anconas, and up to the time this report was furnished (May 16, 1923), his Ancona pullet No. 210 laid as follows: November 25 eggs; December 26 eggs; January 27 eggs; February 27 eggs; March 31 eggs; April 20 eggs; to May 16, 16 eggs—a total of 182 eggs in 197 consecutive days.



First Prize Ancona Eggs
Purdue University Egg Show, Indiana

In the Harper Adams National Egg-Laying Contest, England, 1919-1920, the eggs from the several breeds represented averaged as follows in

Henzler Bros., St. Louis, Mo., have Ancona pullets laying at less than four months old.

Leonard H. Cooper, 1813 29th Ave., West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, has a flock of Anconas that gave a fifty per cent egg production during February, when for that month the sun did not shine for five days; the temperature was zero or below for twenty days; one night mercury went 32 degrees below zero. One week of that month his birds produced in eggs 21½ per cent of their own weight. The pullet eggs averaged 26½ ounces to the dozen.

Al. Bischoff, Ballston, Spa, N. Y., sold Mr. Estes of same place fifty Ancona eggs. Forty-seven chicks were hatched, and the first pullet egg was laid four months and four days after incubation.

G. G. McLaurin of Dillon, S. Car., had Ancona cockerel crow at 32 days of age, and pullet from same brood lay her first egg when three months and fifteen days old.

E. L. Pierce, 1224 West Third St., Pratt, Kansas, started 1920 with 93 Ancona hens; they made him \$335.85 above all expense during the year, and 105 pullets to increase his flock. Several pullets began laying when four months and eleven days old.

Carl Reinke, Middleton, Wis., had 45 Ancona females (thirty pullets and fifteen hens) that in December, 1922, laid 841 eggs. The market price of the eggs was 65 cents per dozen,--\$42.05. The feed consumed cost \$8, leaving a net profit of more than 75 cents per bird. The first half of the month the thermometer registered below zero every morning.

C. S. Cole, Sullivan, Ohio, for two years had Ancona pullets laying when sixteen weeks old.

Mrs. R. H. Jorgensen, Dannebrog, Nebraska, has the Ancona pullet that won Championship at the Nebraska State Fair in 1922, that began laying when sixteen weeks old.

Mrs. Leo Dupee, Route A, Helena, Montana: I raised 700 Anconas in 1920, and had an Ancona pullet laying at three months and eleven days old, and she laid good all winter. I also had an Ancona cockerel that crowed when 28 days old. I have not lost an Ancona from sickness in my two years' experience.

Nels Pearson, Box 143, Groveland, Florida, had two Ancona hens that in 365 consecutive days laid 335 and 339 eggs respectively by trap nest record. A pullet from one of these hens laid 142 eggs in 150 days.

M. D. Goodson, Abingdon, Va., has bred Anconas eight years. He keeps books on his flock, and they have paid him a net profit of \$6.20 per bird in a year.

E. H. Harlan, New Market, Ind., had 65 Ancona pullets that had laid 1322 eggs when they were six months old. They began to lay when three months and twenty-eight days old.

O. M. Morse, Fort Scott, Kansas, had an Ancona pullet that laid her first egg when four months and four days old, and within seventeen days laid fifteen eggs. Several of her mates laid before they were five months old.

Thomas H. Galligan, 40 Bates Road, Brockton, Mass., had several Ancona pullets laying before four months old; one of them laid her first egg at three months and one week old.

T. A. Elliott, Brooks, Maine, claims the champion early laying pullet, an Ancona that laid her first egg when eighty-eight days old.

A. L. Helvin, Norfolk, Va., had nine out of eleven February hatched Ancona pullets laying when seventeen weeks old.

Jeff H. Allen, Springfield, Mo., had several Ancona pullets laying at sixteen weeks old.

C. A. Newton, Vassar, Mich., had one of his Ancona pullets lay in the coop while at the poultry show. She was three months and fifteen days old.

Mrs. J. F. McMurray, Van Buren, Ohio, had April hatched Ancona pullets weigh four pounds each in November. They were laying at four and one-half months old.

J. W. Gardner of Summerfield, Fla., reports his Ancona pullets laying at four months and one day old.

Charles W. Hall, Millbury, Ohio, has 42 Ancona hens, two and three years old, that in ten months laid 6,967 eggs.

Several breeders in different parts of the country have reported that they had Ancona hens that by actual trap-nest records laid two full sized eggs in one day. In several instances the same birds repeated the performance. It did not interfere with these same hens laying the regular egg-a-day on other days. Two names and addresses are here given, of well known and reliable Ancona breeders who have several such Ancona hens in their flocks—H. Steffensmeyer, 2112 Calvert St., Lincoln, Nebraska; and Robert Elliott, 240 Regal Ave., St. Vital, Manitoba, Canada.



Anconas in Laying Contests

Official Egg-Laying Contests are of recent origin, and are increasing in number and efficiency. Many County, State and National associations, colleges and experiment stations are now conducting these contests, and much valuable information is being made available about feeds, housing, care, culling, etc., etc.

These contests are open to all breeds and breeders, and have taken the place of private contests and records in the confidence of the public. If a breeder wants to advertise remarkable performances of his birds now-a-days, an official record is given credence, while private records and extravagant claims not substantiated by official records are of little significance.

It's up to Ancona breeders to supply pens of Anconas to these official Laying Contests, so that the breed may be sufficiently represented, along with other breeds, to make the tests and comparisons fair and equal. Up to 1923, when this book was published, Anconas have only been occasionally entered in the official contests, and were outnumbered sometimes ten to one by other breeds. Under such conditions Anconas have been to a great disadvantage, as there have been so many more chances for the several pens of other breeds to win over a single pen, or a very few pens of Anconas when compared to several times as many pens of each contesting breed.

Nevertheless, with this severe handicap, Anconas have in a great many official contests, of national and international import, won highest honors, and give very tangible evidence that

when the number of pens of Anconas equal the number of pens of other breeds, the honors won by Anconas will startle the poultry world, and prove to everyone that the claims of Ancona breeders are unquestionably true,—that Anconas lay more eggs, larger eggs, and on less feed, than any other known breed of fowls.

During the many years that The Ancona World magazine has been published, scarcely an issue but contains a report of Anconas winning over all other breeds in one or more of the scores of official egg-laying contests being conducted in the United States, Canada, England, Australia, South Africa, Belgium and other lands. These Ancona victories have been more frequent of late because Ancona entries in the contests have been increasing in number.

The following extracts are taken from different issues of The Ancona World:

Here are the figures from the official Report of the Canadian Egg-Laying Contest at Ottawa, Ontario, for 1921, of the five hundred hens in the Contest:

Breed	Aver. Prod.	Mortality
Anconas -----	164.7	10%
Leghorns -----	155.3	21%
Orpingtons -----	110.3	35%
R. I. Reds -----	120.6	15%
Plymouth Rocks --	146.1	21%
Wyndottes -----	132.9	16%

Circular No. 150, issued by the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, certified to by Prof. S. R. Strout, in charge of the Seventh Arkansas State Egg Laying Contest, 1921, and approved by Bradford Knapp, Dean and Director; also by H. E. Dvoracheck, Head of Dept., gives out these figures: "The amount of feed, grain and dry mash, required by different breeds to produce one dozen eggs is:

Barred Rocks -----	5.72 pounds
White Rocks -----	6.81 pounds
Columbia Rocks -----	6.80 pounds
Rhode Islands -----	7.19 pounds
White Wyandottes --	5.85 pounds
S. C. White Leghorns	4.91 pounds
Buff Orpingtons -----	7.07 pounds
Mottled Anconas -----	4.66 pounds



The Missouri Experiment Station has a reputation of being one of the very best in the country, and in its National Egg Laying Contest, in which nearly twenty different breeds participated, aggregating over one thousand hens, it was found that one hundred pounds of feed, consumed by different breeds, produced eggs as follows:

Anconas -----	300 eggs
Leghorns -----	268 eggs
Wyandottes -----	251 eggs
Orpingtons -----	230 eggs
Campines -----	225 eggs
Minorcas -----	203 eggs
Plymouth Rocks -----	188 eggs
Langshans -----	179 eggs

And in addition to the wonderful advantage of the Anconas, the Ancona eggs weighed more per dozen than eggs from any other breed. And Anconas laid the largest per cent of eggs during the winter months.

The 1920 Manitoba Egg-Laying Contest, conducted by the Dominion Experiment Farm at Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, closed October 30, 1920. The Contest began November 1, 1919, and continued for one year.

Each pen in the Contest contained ten birds. There were pens of Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Partridge Plymouth Rocks, Campines, and Anconas.

The Plymouth Rock pens made records of 966, 1243, and 1317 eggs for the year,

The Rhode Island Red pen made a record of 1830 eggs for the year.

The Wyandotte pens made a record of 1361, 1482, 1765, and 1842 eggs for the year.

The Leghorn pens made a record of 1367, 1479, and 1722 eggs for the year.

The Ancona pen made a record of 2041 eggs for the year, winning by a large margin over nine other breeds.

These figures furnished by W. C. McKillican, B. S. A., Superintendent of the Dominion Experiment Farms, and W. Watkins, manager of the Contest, under date of November 3, 1920.

It is interesting to note that no pen of any breed in the several Egg-Laying Contests held in various Provinces of Canada, equalled this Ancona record.

Canada has an extremely cold winter climate, and the winter of 1919-1920 was especially severe, yet Anconas made a remarkable egg record.



The three highest pens in the Murphysboro, Ill., Egg-Laying Contest 1921-22 are Anconas. The highest egg record for an individual hen in this Contest is also held by an Ancona.

From the May, 1922, Official Report of R. K. Bliss, Director, Iowa State Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, Poultry Division, the following is taken: Between 240 and 250 Record Flocks of purebred poultry are registered, comprising Rhode Island Reds (both combs), Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Buff Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Wyandottes, Silver Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Brown Leghorns (both combs), White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, and Anconas,—a total of 39,240 birds. As the number of fowls in each separate flock is recorded, and the number of eggs laid each day, it is a simple matter to figure out the per cent of egg yield of each flock. Here are the figures: Twelve flocks averaged between 20% and 30%; thirty-four flocks averaged between 30% and 40%; eighty-four flocks averaged between 40% and 50%; seventy-three flocks averaged between 50% and 60%; thirty-five flocks averaged between 60% and 70%; four flocks averaged between 70% and 80%; and but one flock averaged over 80% and that was a flock of Anconas, which reached the extremely high average of 89.9%, lacking but one-tenth of one per cent of reaching 90%. The lowest Ancona average in the several Ancona flocks was 62%.



The following is an extract from the English Egg-Laying Contest, 1921-1922, held at Dodnash Priory Farm, Bentley, Suffolk, England, by the Utility Poultry Society in conjunction with the Great Eastern Railway Company: For this month (June) the records show a further shrinkage in production,—the tally of eggs falling from 24,874 to 22,395, a decrease of 2,479 eggs for the month. This decline was more pro-

nounced amongst the White Leghorns, their average for the month falling from 18.43 eggs per bird to 15.62. All the other eight breeds, with the exception of Anconas, also show more or less heavy declines.



The Sixth Annual National Egg-Laying Contest of Texas State Agricultural College began November 1, 1922. At the end of five months (the last report received before this book went to press) the official record showed that White Leghorns produced 1.04 eggs per pound of feed consumed; Rhode Island Reds produced 1.03 eggs per pound of feed consumed; Anconas produced 2.10 eggs per pound of feed consumed.



The final report of the 1922 National Egg-Laying Contest shows that best Ancona hen and best Leghorn hen tied with 271 eggs each for the year. The average production of these two breeds for the year was almost identical—Anconas 193.28; Leghorns 193.5. The best laying strains of Leghorns in the World were in the Contest, from England's famous strains, D. Tancred's world renowned layers, and others.



The Seventh Arkansas State Egg-Laying Contest, conducted by the College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., began in November, 1920. The first four months the pen of Anconas won over seventy other birds, and while only fifteen eggs ahead of the next highest pen (Barred Rocks), the Ancona eggs weighed 50½ ounces more than those produced by the Rocks.

The Poultry Division of Iowa State College has nearly thirty poultry demonstration farms in half as many counties, under direction of the County Farm Bureau Managers. The breeds consist of several flocks of Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, and Orpingtons, and one flock of Anconas. The December, 1920, report showed that 75% of the flocks made an egg yield of from 1.3% to 15%, and several flocks showed a loss instead of a gain. The Anconas showed an egg yield of 17%, and over a 100% profit. Pretty good argument for Anconas for farm flocks.



In 1914 Prof. A. F. Rolf, in charge of Poultry Husbandry at A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma, reported that Ancona pullet No. 385, bred and owned by the Oklahoma Agricultural College, laid her first egg April 27, 1914, at the age of 107 days. January 18 of that year she was one of a lot of chicks placed in an express car, and in three weeks travelled nearly 10,000 miles, viewed by over 50,000 people, in the Demonstration Train. Another Ancona pullet laid her first egg May 3, at 113 days old. None of the pullets of other breeds laid for weeks thereafter. Mr. Rolf never knew of such early egg production.



In the British Columbia, Canada, 1918 Egg-Laying Contest, the winners over all others was a pen of Anconas.



In the 1920 Egg-Laying Contest at the State Agricultural College, Morrisville, New York, Anconas won over all other breeds.



The report for 209 days of the 1920 Midland Laying Competition, England.

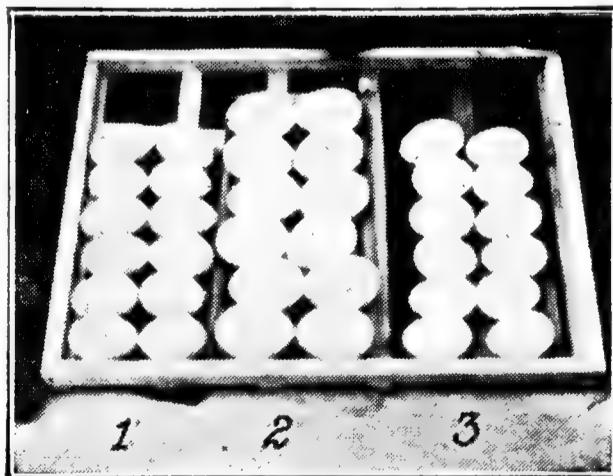
showed that in the light breeds an Ancona pullet led with 199 eggs; second, a Buff Leghorn, with 186 eggs; third, a Black Leghorn, with 152 eggs.



The University of Arkansas College of Agriculture Fayetteville, Ark., conducts an Egg-Laying Contest. Official records of the six leading Contests in the United States show that egg production in the Arkansas Contest is above the average of the six contests. The official record of S. R. Strout, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry, in charge of the Arkansas Contest, shows that a pen of ten Anconas beat seven pens of seventy other birds during the first four months of the Seventh Arkansas State Egg-Laying Contest. The four months ended at the time the issue of The Ancona World went to press, from which this item was taken.



In the 1921 Canadian Government Egg-Laying Contest for Ontario, N. H. Gampp's Anconas won first prize over all other Canadian Contest Pens of a score of breeds, for profit over cost of feed,—**averaging \$5.89 profit per hen**. This pen of Anconas led all other pens in the Contest for the year, until the last week they lost out by eight eggs.



Ancona Eggs (2) Compared with Leghorn Eggs (1) and Orpington Eggs (3)

ANCONAS LEAD AS USUAL.

These interesting figures are taken from the official report of the sixth month (April 1923) of the sixth National Egg Laying Contest at the Texas Agricultural College, College Station, Texas.

Thus it is proven again, as it has been in nearly all laying contests all over the world for year after year, that Anconas produce eggs at less cost per dozen than any other breed. There is no disputing this fact. No other breed lays any claims to this distinction. It is an exclusive Ancona characteristic.

	Leghorns	Anconas	R. I. Reds	Ply. Rocks
Pounds feed per doz. eggs	6.24	5.33	8.27	5.37
Cost feed per doz. eggs	.133	.112	.182	.125
Pounds mash per doz. eggs	3.26	2.52	5.13	2.89
Cost mash per doz. eggs	.08	.06	.12	.07

The Ancona World

Established April 1910

50 Cents per Year

Devoted exclusively to the interests of the Breeders of Ancona Fowls

Published at Franklinville, N.Y.

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ANCONA POST CARDS—Front, regular postal form and pictures of Anconas, with suitable words of boosting. Just the thing for acknowledging orders, advice of shipment, and brief correspondence. Should be used by every Ancona breeder. \$1 per hundred; 15 cents per dozen, postpaid.

ANCONA STICKERS—Ornamental Gummed Stickers about two inches square, containing picture of Ancona hen and two dozen words of boosting. Suitable for use on back of envelopes, checks, shipping boxes and coops, etc.; 35 cents per hundred.

ANCONA CIRCULARS—“Anconas in Laying Contests” 75 cents per 100. “Anconas on Commercial Egg Farms” 75 cents per 100. Six-page Ancona Booster Folder, containing cuts of Single and Rose Comb mature male and female Anconas, baby chicks, part-grown chicks and eggs and description of the breed. Just the thing for breeders to enclose with letters and catalogs; \$1.75 per 100.

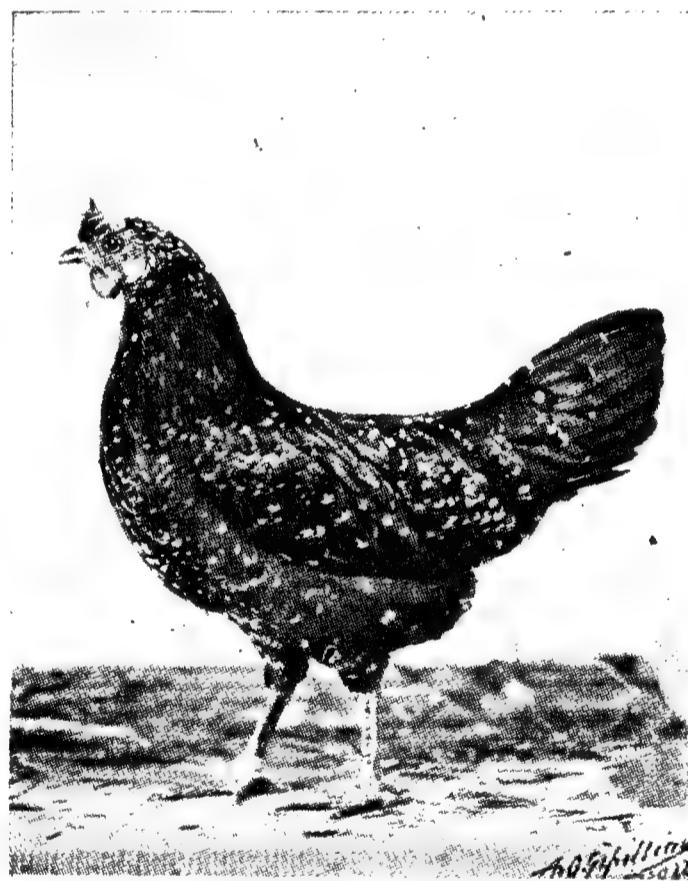
ANCONA ENGRAVINGS—Largest assortment in existence, both line and half-tone cuts of great variety. About fifty different cuts, ranging in price from \$1 to \$3. Suitable for cards, envelopes, letterheads, tags, labels, circulars, catalogs, display ads. and magazine articles. Proof sheets on request. We also make engravings from photographs for breeders.

Roy W. Van Hoesen, Editor and Publisher
Franklinville - New York

STIER'S
Single Comb Anconas
Those Wonderful

"Hedgewoods"

the strain universally recognized as the Leader as asked for in the ideal Ancona. A strain that through years of intelligent study and breeding have reached a state of perfection delightful to the eye of expert Breeders and Fanciers.



Blue Ribbon winners for years at Madison Square Garden and Chicago Coliseum.

Originated by

Frank C. Stier - Ancona Specialist

1270 Manor Park Avenue

Lakewood, Ohio

Southern Branch

Wm. P. Hunter, Mgr.

Johnson City, Tenn

ANCONAS AHEAD AS ALWAYS

Four farm flocks of chickens supervised by the Extension Service of Iowa State College for the purpose of securing accurate records on the production of eggs, averaged more than 75% production for June, 1923.

Here are the official figures as furnished by the State College:

No. and Breed	Feed Cost	% egg Production
78 R. I. Reds	\$29.50	75.7%
142 White Leghorns	\$16.93	77.0%
155 Mixed	\$25.29	76.1%
155 Anconas	\$ 7.00	78.7%

The largest per cent egg production means something in favor of Anconas, but look at feed cost!

It cost 37 cents per hen to feed Rhode Island Reds for the month.

It cost 12 cents per hen to feed White Leghorns for the month.

It cost 16 cents per hen to feed the mixed flock for the month.

It cost but 5 cents per hen to feed Anconas for the month, or less than one-half what it cost to feed Leghorns, less than one-third what it cost to feed mongrels, and less than one-seventh what it cost to feed Rhode Island Reds.

You fellows who buy feed for a few hundred hens, just figure up the saving on Anconas for one month, multiply it by 12, and see what an **additional** profit Anconas make per year over other breeds. Most any other breeds of same class could be substituted for Leghorns and Reds, and results would be practically the same, as compared with Anconas.

The foregoing champion Ancona flock in the month of July led all other flocks by a still greater margin—reaching the remarkable figure of 80.8 per cent egg production. No other flock in the State of Iowa reached as high as 74 per cent for July.

ANCONA MAGAZINE

In April, 1910, The Ancona World magazine was established by Roy W. Van Hoesen, Franklinville, N. Y., and has since been continued without interruption.

It is published in the interests of Ancona breeders, fanciers and clubs all over the World, and circulates in practically every English speaking country on the globe, besides many foreign speaking lands.

Each issue contains the current news and activities of Ancona breeders in shows, contests, business, club doings, meets, boosting stunts, etc., and special articles by the editor, and many men and women contributors; also engravings of Anconas, well known breeders, advertisements, etc., etc.

The subscription price is 50 cents per year, or three years for \$1. No extra postage outside the United States. Every subscription is stopped at expiration of time paid for.

The advertising rate is \$40 per page per issue; $\frac{1}{2}$ page \$20; $\frac{1}{4}$ page \$10. Less space \$3 per inch. Classified ads 6 cents per word per issue.

The Ancona World has the largest stock of Ancona engravings in existence, and has duplicates for sale. Also makes engravings for breeders, from photographs. And does printing for breeders everywhere, using any of its engravings, and prepaying delivery. Also sells special Ancona items, including Ancona Post Cards, Ancona Gummed Stickers, Ancona Boosting Circulars of several kinds, and general Poultry Supplies, such as leg bands, chick toe punches, shipping crates and boxes for fowls, chicks and eggs, poultry books, including American Standard of Perfection, etc.

Address: The Ancona World, Franklinville, New York, U. S. A.

Ancona Mating

By Frank C. Stier

The first essential in mating to produce beautiful specimens is to have as your guide one of the latest Standards of Perfection. If you do not have one and you wish to succeed, my suggestion is, purchase one at once; they are advertised in this edition of "History of Anconas."

In the mating together of breeders to secure good results, there are several essentials to consider. First, and the most important, is to mate to produce birds of Standard shape. In accomplishing this point you not only meet the Exhibitors' but also the egg producing requirements, for it is impossible for a bird to be a high class exhibition specimen unless it has the proper body for egg production. It is generally felt that once you get the proper shape bred into your flock, the balance of points are much easier to secure. My experience in exhibiting has been that a Judge pays little or no attention to a bird of poor type, regardless of other qualities.

After carefully studying the illustrations as shown in the new Standard, select the number of females you want to breed from that approach the proper type, it being generally conceded that in order to produce correct type you must be particularly strong in your female line; therefore, aim to use in your breeding pens only those that approach the proper ideal, even if you only have a few, for past experience has shown that it is a difficult proposition to secure proper type males from poor type females.

In selecting your male, it is, of course, advisable to pick the best type

bird you can according to the new Standard, but I prefer to sacrifice, if necessary, some in type to have him strong in other sections, such as color, head points, legs and lobes; in other words, get your type from the female side.

The next important point is color. In making your selection, watch your under-color very carefully, particularly on account of the new Standard requirements. In securing the additional mottling one is very apt to run some to white. This is a common fault and easy to get into, but will surely cause trouble in your breeding. Stick to your dark under-color even if at times you have to sacrifice a good specimen. If one has to use a bird with light under-color, let it be on the male side. It is hardly necessary to say that all lacing around edges of white tips should be avoided; also that the ones with the smallest tips are the most desirable. By careful selection each year, this point can be brought to a good state of perfection. The whiter and smaller the tips, the better. Best results in nice mottling are usually secured from the male side. In wing color, we all like them solid with many tips. There is no question in my mind but what the beautiful tipped males and females are secured from a male with a nicely tipped breast, the smaller the tipping the better. At that, I have secured the best results from females with solid wings, mated to males with some white flights. In this there is a great deal in knowing one's breeding stock.

My experience has been that there is a limit that can be reached in every

point we breed for. Once that limit is over-reached, calamity is at hand. The real art of breeding is in holding to certain qualities, while you improve others, with the thought uppermost in your mind that it is not the perfect bird in one point that you are after, but rather, the well balanced one in all sections. There is one section in color to watch carefully and that is the tail. Try and have them all black—not splashed. This is a bad fault. Sometimes main sicles, when fully out, show some white at base, which is not over-serious and can be overcome in mating, but a splashy main tail feather should be avoided.

Regarding leg color, I have always preferred them mottled; in fact, I believe they make a more handsome bird. However, the Standard allows them to be either yellow, or yellow mottled with black. My experience has proven that good mottled leg females can be produced from a mating of a clear yellow leg male bird with mottled leg females. This mating should produce an equal number of yellow, and yellow mottled with black. In order to produce all mottled leg specimens, it is necessary to have the mating consist of both mottled leg male and females.

As far as the head points are concerned, we all know that the five equal serrated points are desired in both male and females, and this should be held to as close as possible. A white lobe is asked for. In breeding for this, care should be taken not to run too strong on this particular point, for the reason that it may lead to white in the face, which is a disqualification in young birds.

Summing up the entire proposition of mating Single Comb Anconas, it seems to me that if you carefully study the Standard of Perfection you cannot help but succeed. Furthermore, the Standard bird as now given us makes one of the most handsome fowls in existence today.

ANCONA MATING

(By Leo M. French)

Here at Ancona Park, twenty females are used in a utility pen. Have had as many as thirty-one females in a pen, but that is very unusual.

In mating exhibition pens one will be fortunate to find ten females out of several hundred that will be correct mates for a certain male. This season we have six exhibition pens mated, containing six, ten, eleven, five, six, and four females, respectively. If one used trap nests it would be alright to build these pens up to twenty, but it doesn't appeal to me as a selling proposition, to select the correct matings and then throw in ten more just to get a lot of eggs or chicks to sell. Breed quality rather than quantity.

If a breeder has two males alike except as to mottling,—one with one feather in five white-tipped, and the other four feathers in five white-tipped, use the latter bird. It is a slow way to arrive, to breed for white tips where there aren't any.

Size comes from well developed females. I have bred a four-pound male to 4½ and 5-pound females and produced six-pound cockerels.

Correct the fault in male or female by using mates that are perfect, or more nearly perfect, in those faulty points. If I have a male that has too much slope to back, I mate females that are high and wide at cushion.

I believe feed and care has a lot to do with size. Oats in any form are a frame builder. You get the size and you have the weight. A pullet must be well developed, and yearling or older birds should be helped through the moult with feather feeds. It is some trouble, but it pays, whether the birds are for breeders or layers. The secret of good fertility (if there is a secret) is proper care and feed of the stock at

all times. Good fertility cannot be had if birds are neglected until just before breeding season; it is usually too late then to get them into good form. Begin to get your birds into trim for next year as soon as you are through breeding this year.

ANCONA MATING

(By H. Rance, England)

I was a small back-lot breeder, only having a garden, until I had won nearly three hundred prizes. I am sure a back-yarder has quite as good or better chance than larger breeders for keeping exhibition birds in order.

I always like to breed from hens two years old, but they must have been good as pullets. I am sure of this,—a hen or cock that is good in the first year, and molts well, contains the stuff that produces the best generation after generation, and if you have this quality don't lose it, but be sure to make the best of it.

First see that the hens are good shape, because shape is all important. Next see that she is endowed with the proper tipping,— clear white as possible and as even as you can get it. Evenness and clearness should be selected in preference to size of tipping. If hens have a little extra white in tail or flights this need not worry you, providing they were good as pullets, and the white is clear. If flight or tail feathers are grisley the birds are certain to breed a lot of bad ones, and if this defect occurs in any quantity, however good the bird is in other respects, I would never breed from it. Leg color must be good, yellow mottled with black.

The under color of the entire pen must be sound, and dark as possible. This is of great importance. We really don't want birds tipped at both ends of the feathers.

ANCONA BOOSTER FUND

The expense of conducting Club affairs does not leave any considerable amount of Club funds to be expended for new channels of Ancona Boosting, therefore a Booster Fund has been established, and all interested breeders are asked to contribute to this fund any amount they will from one dollar up. Send your contribution to Club Secretary, Roy W. Van Hoesen, Franklinville, New York.

Whenever there is money available in this Booster Fund, Ancona Booster Advertising is carried in different publications, and various opportunities for promoting the interests of all Ancona breeders are made available. Such Boosting is not confined to any section of the country, but is scattered so that all Ancona breeders, wherever they may be located will be benefited. It is to the mutual advantage of all Ancona breeders and fanciers to support this Booster Fund, and thus have a continuous campaign of Ancona Boosting in progress.



MOTTLED ANCONAS

THE BREED SUPREME

Hardy • Beautiful • Popular

PRODUCE eggs at least cost per dozen. Lay more eggs—consume less feed than any other breed. Excel as winter layers.

Lay very large white eggs.

The greatest profit in Poultry is now being made from Anconas.

Write for Booklet

**UNITED ANCONA CLUB
FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., U.S.A.**

Membership, \$2.00 per year, includes Year Book (50c) and Ancona World magazine (50c)

Ancona Leaders

The Ancona breeders who attempt to breed their fowls to the Standard, who exhibit at the poultry shows, who support their Specialty Clubs, who advertise their business, who use printed Ancona stationery, who circulate Boosting literature, who contribute to the Booster Fund, who write articles about Anconas for the public press, who send Anconas to Egg-Laying Contests, and in various other ways support and promote the Ancona cause, are the men and women who deserve the commendation of all who are interested in Anconas.

It gives the author of this book much pleasure to herewith present the pictures of many men and women who lead in Ancona affairs, and to thus express appreciation of the excellent work they have done and are doing for the cause of Anconas:



Frank C. Stier
Lakewood, O.



N. H. Gampp
New Hamburg, Ontario



Leo M. French
Framingham, Mass.



Roy W. Van Hoesen
Franklinville, N. Y.



A. W. Becker
Dallas, Tex.



H. Cecil Sheppard
Berea, O.



T. H. Holmes
Arcadia, Calif.



N. J. Lannan
Elsmere, Del.



R. R. Beams
Lincoln, Nebr.



Worth M. Lewallen
High Point, N. C.



Gilbert A. Bell
Carnegie, Pa.



E. R. Post
Ontarioville, Ill.



Mrs. Jas. Clevenger
Rocky Ford, Colo.



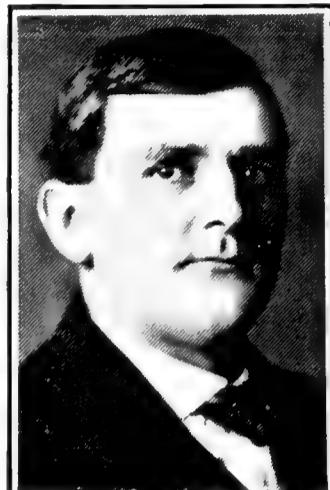
Mrs. J. B. Owens
Weaubleau, Mo.



Leonard Cooper
Calgary, Alberta



W. H. Northup
Bangor, Maine



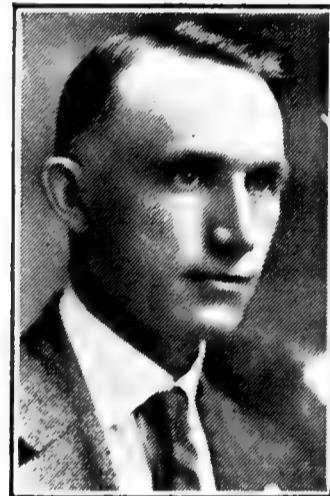
Henry Scheyer
Silver Creek, N. Y.



Gilbert E. Nichols
Morristown, N. J.



F. M. Frost
San Gabriel, Calif.



Ward Bowen
Union Star, Mo.



Landon C. Moore
Dallas, Tex.



D. F. Herman
Vinton, Va.



E. D. Broadt
Hellam, Pa.



Leroy L. Lambert
Apponaug, R. I.



Mrs. L. W. Gilbert
Tipton, Mo.



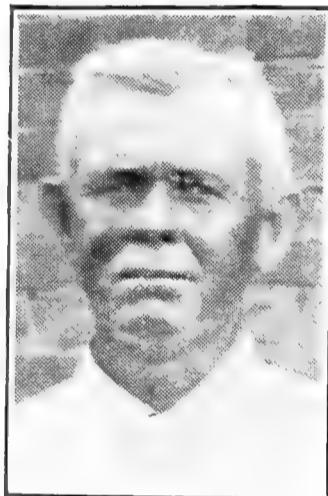
Mrs. Robert Elliott
Vital, Manitoba



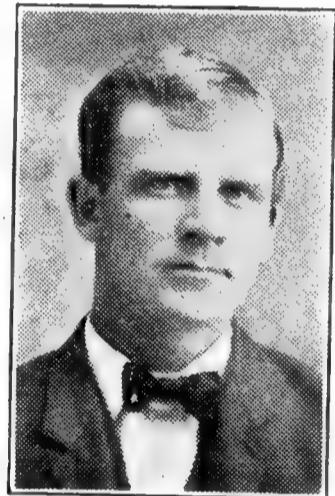
Mrs. Robt. H. Wood
Little Falls, N. Y.



Ray Hook
Westminster, Md.



W. S. McKnight
Clayton, Ala.



Geo. P. Grube
Springfield, O.



Emil J. Kremer
Dyersville, Iowa



G. L. Ratz
Tavistock, Ontario

Ancona Development

By E. R. Post

From my experience in breeding, and from facts observed not only on examining my Official Ancona winners, but many other Official egg winners, in Coliseum bred-to-lay classes as well as others, broad feathers point to vigor and size. Another startling fact is

this sturdiness is our first consideration, for I find that Anconas must be big birds with substantial bodies for high egg production. Strong Ancona chicks must begin with strong Ancona parent stock. Breeders must have vigor to produce the vigorous chicks. Vigor is one of the most important characteristics of the proper breeding bird. Vigor in Anconas means less trouble, fewer losses, and stronger chicks, that will have a sturdier growth and ultimately heavier production under all conditions.

Another important point in the breeder is size. Size means capacity and economical production, strong chicks that will live and the ability to turn feed into eggs, and more meat value when at the end of their egg producing days.

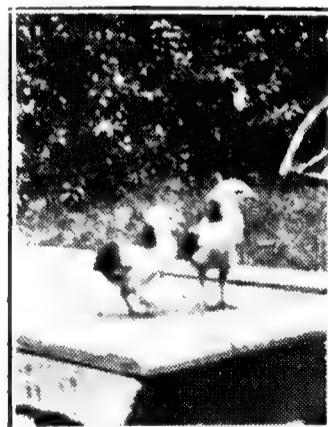
After vigor and size, the next point to consider is the head. The female head should be short, and denoting vigor and activity. The males must be short and broad with an active eye,



Ancona Baby Chicks, two days old

that the Mediterraneans are in a bad way. The fancier is bent on the fancy end, and the utility man on the other extreme. One is all for feathers and blue ribbons, and the other for eggs. The first man lets slide the big opportunity to develop a uniform fowl, full in flesh and weighing right up to standard. If all Mediterraneans went on the market weighing 4½ to 5 pounds at maturity they would be a choice table fowl. It is much more practical to grow a uniform fleshed stock, and in the end much more profitable. Broilers should be full fleshed. I have seen hundreds of Ancona males as plump as quail and have proven as fine eating as any other broiler. By breeding size and keeping the flesh on our Mediterranean fowls, we can take away all restrictions on them as broilers or table fowl.

What I like to see is sturdiness in young chickens. In breeding Anconas



Ancona Chicks seven days old

and face free from feathers. There should be a refinement of head points. I do not believe in top-heavy combs or wattles as seen in many English Leg-

horns. The new standard allows for plenty of comb and wattles, sufficient to give this refinement and also egg production. I want to see a good development of comb in my youngsters, of velvety texture, well set and firm, keeping pace with all other body growth. Uniform growth means early maturity, and early, sound maturity means early profitable egg production.

Ancona Type. The new Standard of Perfection represents a better utility type than the Leghorn female. The Ancona has a somewhat more angular line with fuller abdomen. Selecting along this line raises the quality of Ancona breeders, both in beauty and egg production.

Ancona Color and Feathers. I have been convinced that the exact type of feather for breeding stock correlated w'ti early maturity, size, st'mn and productiveness in the female, is not the narrow feather, but the well finished feather with clean markings and

feathers. Examination of Official contest winners in all breeds shows the high egg producers having the broad feathers. So a selection should be made along more useful lines. For the



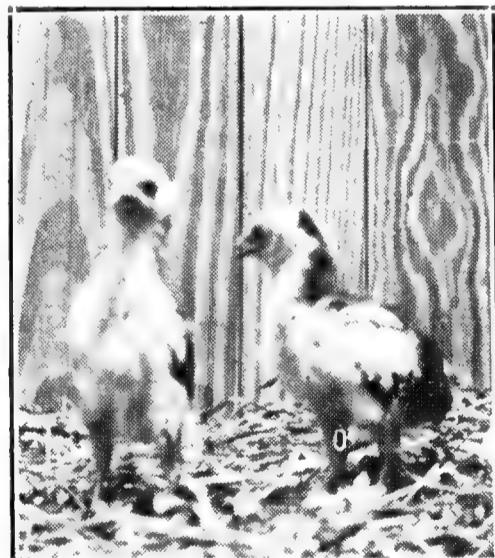
Ancona Chicks twenty-five days old

Useful Ancona is going to be the bird in demand more and more each year.

After selecting for vigor, size, refinement and head points, type, color and markings, comes the all important ones, that of size and quality of eggs. This becomes quite easy as the size and egg type called for in the new Standard allows for a large roomy egg capacity. All breeding stock should lay uniform eggs, weighing 24 oz. or more to the dozen. And in Anconas the pure white egg should be chosen, as they are more attractive and command a higher commercial value.

Taken as a whole the new 1923 Standard for Anconas is a work well done and will put Anconas in a more prominent position in the poultry world than heretofore. It excels for allowance for useful poultry, and while I readily agree that a feather narrowing to a fine point looks prettier than a broad one, it is better to have the broader ones when they mean early maturity. For vigor, size, and type will outweigh the result gained in breeding for the narrow feathers.

The proper selection of breeders is the first step in producing what I like to see in my youngsters. I now have



Ancona Chicks eighteen days old

plenty of width is what is most desired for best results. I have failed to find a single exception where the feathers narrow down to a fine point in order to make the small neat tip of white, but that the birds matured more slowly, and consequently do not produce as profitably as those of the broader

on the range 4,000 choice sturdy chicks, all hatched from white eggs weighing 26 oz. per dozen, and from dams used for breeders from known high egg producers. I feed my stock and water them 4 times a day, 5 a. m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 5 p. m. My chicks are started out in life in a 30x30 nursery. At two weeks they are put into a portable colony house 10x12 of the Quisenberry type, which are hauled to new ground along alfalfa, grain or corn fields. Along our fences we sow sweet clover, which is additional shade. Ancona chicks that are to become splendid individuals of the highest standard quality must be in good flesh at all times.

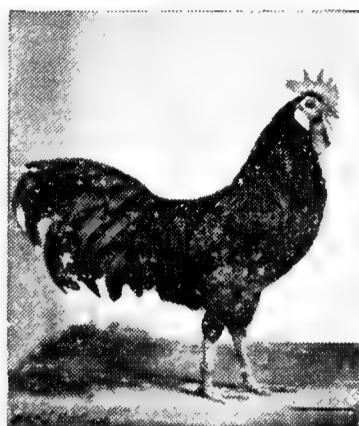
Exercise, sufficient to create an appetite, rations not containing too much fiber or ash, balanced to give uniform growth, is the secret of successful poultry raising. In keeping your stock in good flesh all the time means less loss; and your broilers will go on the market in much better condition. If every Mediterranean breeder would grow his stock along these lines we would soon have the market demanding our broilers. It is a costly mistake to overdevelop in bone, making them rangy, awkward birds when broiler time comes. They are then cast on the market in an unfit condition and many times rejected. Make it a point to develop flesh with the bone and you will have greater egg production. If properly fed the birds need not be separated until 8 weeks old, when the males should weigh from 1 to 1½ pounds. They are then usually developed enough so that you can retain those that are to be your future breeders. All off-colored, weak in headpoints, or overdeveloped rough combs should be marketed.

I believe in an abundance of range, alfalfa and kale; these two green feeds are full of qualities that go toward making for growth. While chicks are growing one-fourth of their diet is green feed, and at maturity I increase it to one-third. It is an economical feed, also, when you consider its food value. From experience and observation of other breeders, I am inclined to think that the majority of poultrymen do not feed enough of it. The change from the range to the permanent quarters must be so arranged that no curtailment of this food takes place.



Ancona Chicks twelve weeks old

Serious trouble can be traced to the lack of it. Be sure to have plenty of it during the hot months, when the range becomes dry in some parts of the country. For the future advancement of Anconas, breed them up to the Standard in weight. Eliminate all 2 or 3 pound females as breeders. Select them for the points given in the foregoing. The Standard weights given are: Cock, 5½ lbs.; Cockerel, 4½ lbs.; Hen, 4½ lbs.; Pullet, 3½ lbs.; Better a half pound over weight instead of under weight. Profitable poultry is what is wanted, and one of the brightest of all poultry futures lies in the hands of the breeders of Anconas, who are breeding useful and practical Anconas.



First Cockerel, Chicago Coliseum

Post's Super Anconas are the leaders in type at America's leading shows; and at Official Egg Contests in egg production; and official standard scoring.

"SUPER" ANCONAS MAKE MOST PROFIT

Customers winning at America's greatest shows and leading egg contests. Why? They are bred to full standard weight, excell in long broad backs and large egg deposits, refined heads and texture of combs possessing generations of Official Contest winners. Blood lines carefully and systematically bred in line for beautiful and useful Anconas.

Secure Your Winners and Breeders Here. Show birds for any show. Egg Winners for any contest.

SELECT BREEDERS FOR FOUNDATION FLOCKS. Chicks and eggs in season. Special summer prices on Breeders and 8 to 16 weeks old pullets and cockerels. Send for free catalog.

Sweet Briar Farm

E. R. Post, Proprietor

Box 6

Ontarioville, Ill.

Anconas on Commercial Plants

Anconas are rapidly becoming a popular breed for commercial egg farming, because the facts are becoming so well known that there is more profit in Anconas than in any other breed. Anconas are also less susceptible to disease; are less conspicuous on the range than other fowls, so are not so much the prey of hawks, foxes and rodents; pullets begin laying weeks ahead of any other breed; and the breed is better advertised, the clubs more active, the class better filled at the shows—all of which means a bigger demand for eggs, stock, and chicks.

The name and address of a few of the large Ancona Commercial Plants are here given. Scores of others are being added every season.

One of the best known and most successful Ancona plants in the United States is "Lingerlonger Farm," Weaubleau, Mo., operated by Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Ownes, who devote all their time and their entire 40 acres, to Anconas. Their energies are directed to show and breeding birds, and they trap nest all their breeders. They hatched 5,000 baby chicks in 1922, and kept over a third of them. Their farm is well equipped with laying, brooding, and colony houses. Their incubator capacity is 2,400 eggs. Lingerlonger Anconas are making very good records in laying contests and the big poultry shows.

The most intensive Ancona business in Canada is Riverdale Poultry Farm. N. H. Gampp, proprietor, New Ham-

burg, Ontario. This fifteen-acre poultry plant is devoted exclusively to Anconas. There is a hatching capacity of 4000 eggs and a 2640 egg Buckeye Mammoth Incubator No. 6 has just been installed to take care of their increasing business. They have six coal burning brooder stoves with capacity for 3,000 chicks. Last year 800 layers were kept and new buildings have just been finished to keep 1500 this year. The old house is 16x100 feet, and the new one is 16x120 feet with center part two stories high, the ground floor for feed, and the second story for storage and conditioning. Mr. Gampp has bred Anconas for a dozen years, and after experimenting with several other breeds he discarded all but Anconas, as they proved very much more profitable and satisfactory in every way for a commercial egg plant. These Riverdale Anconas have made wonderful records in the several Canadian Egg-Laying Contests.

C. W. Norton's Big Four Ranch at Pomona, California, is fitted up to carry 3000 head of grown stock. Brooder house has a capacity of 3000, and the hatching capacity is 30,000 eggs every three weeks. All breeding males are from better than 200-egg hens. Mr. Norton writes: "I have had Anconas for ten years, and find that I can produce a dozen eggs much cheaper with the Anconas than any other breed I ever carried, and I have had more than 16 different breeds."

One of the big Ancona plants in this country is the Dallas Poultry Farm,

just outside the city of Dallas, Texas. There are 32 acres devoted to poultry, among which Anconas are leaders. A fortune has already been spent in equipment, and the initial capacity was 15,000 layers; 12,000 brooding; 7,000 incubating. Many additions have since been made. Several breeds that were kept at the beginning have been discarded for the more profitable Anconas, and the goal is 10,000 laying Anconas. Several times Anconas from this farm have won prizes at egg-laying contests. All of their 1922 pullets will be trap-nested, and only high producers be used in the breeding pens.

H. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio, has the largest poultry breeding plant in the world, and it is devoted exclusively to Anconas. He started on a town lot seventeen years ago, with thirty-one birds. In 1922 he raised 18,000 Anconas, two-thirds of which he kept for breeders. He is using over a thousand acres in his Ancona operations, and his Ancona business exceeds \$100,000 annually. Mr. Sheppard says that while a few years ago most of his orders were from small breeders and back-lotters, of late he has been supplying some of the largest commercial egg farms with Anconas.

F. M. Frost, Route 1, Box 149, San Gabriel, California, has nearly one thousand Anconas on his "Rose Lawn Ancona Ranch" and will double his capacity during 1923. He has some fine show stock, but keeps Anconas because they produce more eggs, larger eggs, and produce them at less cost per dozen than any other fowl.

Ward Bowen, proprietor of "Shady Brook Farm," Union Star, Missouri, has four laying houses with capacity for over 1500 layers. Fourteen colony

houses with capacity for 5000 chicks. Incubator capacity 3200. Approximately 11,000 chicks were hatched in 1922. After the hatching season is closed eggs are shipped to New York, Chicago, and Kansas City, or sometimes to the local Farmers' Union. Trap nests are used, and 1500 pedigree chicks are hatched each season. Mr. Bowen's Anconas have many show and laying contest prizes to their credit. He contemplates increasing his incubator capacity to keep pace with the increasing demand for baby Ancona chicks in large lots to commercial egg farms.

College View Farm, Hillsdale, Mich., is an exclusive Single Comb Ancona enterprise owned and operated by G. A. Zilch. There are over 25 acres of land, and the 600 laying Anconas will be doubled this season. Several new buildings have recently been added. 1922 incubator capacity has been increased by recent addition of a 3600 egg Candee. There are three separate colony brooder houses. A specialty is made of selling hatching eggs and baby chicks, and particular stress is made of chalk-white eggs.

Merryall Poultry Farm, Route 3, South Kent, Conn., last year began on a commercial egg basis. After keeping accurate records they found that their Anconas averaged more eggs per bird for the year than their other breeds, so they will hereafter specialize on Anconas. This year they are adding incubator capacity and additional brooder houses. A large part of their eggs and broilers go to private customers, and nearby summer camps.

W. H. Handorf, Route 2, Milwaukee, Wis., specializes on Single Comb Anconas, because they make him a larger net profit than other breeds. He

sells eggs to private customers, and to stores in paper cartons at a premium, furnishing only the high-class trade. He hatches a thousand and a half chicks, and is continually extending his business.

T. H. Holmes, Route 1, Box 371B, Arcadia, California, has a 2500 hen ranch devoted to Anconas and Leghorns. He has had wide experience in poultry culture, and keeps careful account of every detail. In a comparative test of 75 each Anconas and Leghorns, which were hatched and brooded together, and at all times given exactly the same conditions and care, during August the Anconas laid 1096 eggs, and the Leghorns 922. Then 25 birds were taken from each flock, and in September the Anconas beat the Leghorns 96 eggs. In October the Anconas beat the Leghorns 88 eggs, and so on month after month. The Ancona eggs also weighed more per dozen than the Leghorn eggs.

Mr. Holmes writes: "I also found that the Anconas consumed from 8% to 10% less feed than the Leghorns. The Anconas were much less inclined to become broody, or go into the fall molt (quite prevalent in Southern California.)

"One of my customers has a flock of Ancona pullets which showed no signs of molt, while his Leghorn pullets molted so completely they stopped laying entirely. His Ancona pullets showed no sign of chicken pox, while the disease knocked out his Leghorn pullets.

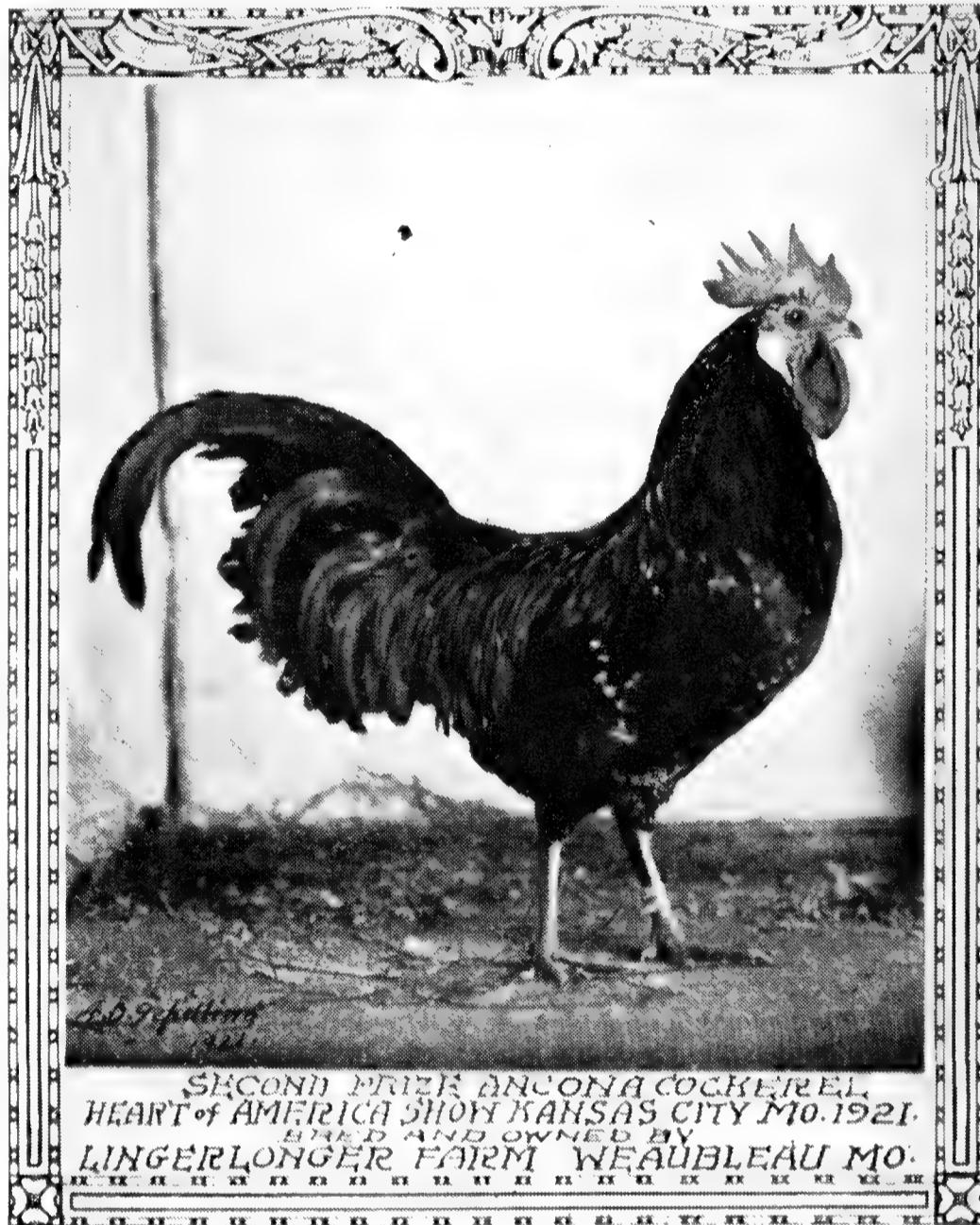
"I am convinced that Anconas are the most profitable for a commercial ranch."

J. A. Baker, proprietor of Baker's Ancona Farm, Route 3, Elyria, Ohio, is in the Ancona business on a large scale. Previous to 1910 he had not seen an Ancona. From two settings of Ancona eggs he raised to maturity eleven pullets. He had no idea then of ever going into the poultry business. He kept an exact account of his little flock, and they paid such a wonderful profit he got the chicken fever, and has every year extended his business until now he has under his control on his home and branch plants, eleven hundred breeders. His central plant has brooding capacity of one thousand chicks, and ten thousand hatching capacity every 21 days; also 4,800 hatching capacity at one branch. His shipping house is 20x24, two stories, which will be enlarged 300 per cent this season. He had three orders for baby chicks last spring totaling 10,000; two were repeat orders, so Anconas made good with other breeds they kept.

Melville Farm, Route 3, Riverside, Cal., Clifford M. Walker, proprietor, raises Single Comb Anconas on a commercial scale. They have been established seven years, and have no other business. They carry over a thousand head, and are gradually increasing each year. Chicks are hatched and brooded by electricity. Five acres of green alfalfa are constantly available, as crops are rotated with that in view. A few acres of bearing walnut orchard provides abundant shade. The product of three cows is fed to the Anconas. The exhibition end is not overlooked, and many a bird on this farm has won the blue ribbon.

Lingerlonger Anconas, are being bred for vigor, quality and eggs.

We have the finest lot of high quality young stock that we have ever had. They are showing fine type, with good, long bodies which are full and deep. The average color is excellent, with many exceptional ones. We grow them on free range scattered in colony houses along the edge of corn fields. They are bubbling over with vigor.



Lingerlonger Anconas have made some fine show records, having won Best Display the last two years at the Heart of America, K. C., as well as many firsts at our State Show, State Fairs, etc. They have also made high egg records at the National Egg-laying Contest for the past 4 or 5 years, having made at one time the record of 216.4 eggs average for the pen. Lingerlonger Anconas will enter other Contests this season.

We trapnest our birds the year round. We know them and what they can do. Let us send you some dandy show birds or high layers. All Lingerlonger chicks are pedigreed.

**STOCK, EGGS AND CHICKS FOR SALE.
FREE CATALOG**

LINGERLONGER FARM

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. OWENS,

Box A. H.

Weaubleau, Mo.

Anconas for the Table

By Chas. A. Newton

Like many Ancona breeders, I have tried many different breeds of poultry and have had good results from them, but the Anconas have gained my attention with their good qualities until I cannot see anything else if there is an Ancona about. I have not discarded all other kinds, for I still breed two other lines which nick in well with the Ancona. But I feel that Anconas stand at the front with me, not because I chose them, but because I couldn't help it. Is there anything finer to look at than a fine pen of Anconas at about ten weeks old? See their bright eyes well set in a finely shaped head; alert and graceful in carriage; their fine, plump breast, long bodies and all finished off with a pert little tail.

I have read a great deal of Ancona literature and I find there are many others besides myself who have discovered the superior qualities developed in a flock of Anconas, but writers, so far as I have seen, bear down strong on their heavy laying, winter laying and their small appetites, which is all true enough. There is, however, another strong point in their favor which I think should be made more prominent in discussing the qualities of the Ancona breed, and that is the excellent appearance of the carcass when dressed for the table. There seems to be such an ever-increasing demand for the birds as breeders that it is possible our correspondents have never been so foolish as I have and killed any of their cockerels and so don't know their birds to full capacity.

I killed and dressed quite a number last fall at from three to four pounds,

and, in my opinion, they cannot be beaten for fryers, looking at it from the consumer's standpoint. I believe there is as much to eat on an Ancona at one and one-half pounds as there is on the meat breeds at two pounds. The Ancona has small head, shanks and bones and thick meat on breast and thighs.

If I was steward of a large club or hotel where the best in everything to eat was appreciated, I would hunt out some fellow that would furnish me with Ancona broilers and fryers if I could find him, and even if it cost a bit more it would be well worth while, for that institution would soon have something that was talked about.

To the rancher and back-yard poultry keeper who likes to raise a few chickens each year so that he may have a nice little fryer once in a while, the Ancona would surely appeal if he were once shown its good qualities. They favor the game bird more than any of the other active breeds do, and, as I have said before, their breasts and thighs have the meat on them. The fowls, both male and female, are naturally plump, and if well cared for will always dress off well for the table.

I don't pretend to say they are an all-purpose fowl, for they are first, last and all the time a high class egg machine; but when you come to dress them for market you have got no excuses to make. The color is good, the meat is there and in the right place. All we have to admit is that there is not much head and shanks to pull the scales down.

Ancona Organizations

Were it not for organization all the Ancona boosting that would be done in the world would be through the advertisements and catalogues of breeders. It takes little imagination to picture how flat Ancona business would be and how little progress the breed would make, if such a condition prevailed. It would mean no ribbons, no medals, no meetings, no boosting literature, no fellowship, no promoting, no data preserved, no progressive Standard maintained, no breed advertising, no errors corrected, no exhibitions nor laying contests encouraged, no place to go for Ancona helps and information, nothing but chaos so far as Ancona affairs are concerned.

Membership in the Club marks the breeder as progressive and having a wider vision than that bounded by his own back lot. The very act of co-operating with others for the advancement of the Ancona cause is worth the cost to every Ancona breeder. But the material gain to breeders who belong to the Club is worth while, as every member receives *The Ancona World* free, has their name and address listed in the Annual Year Book and gets a copy of the book, and receives Club Ribbons and Medals for winning on Anconas at the shows, and the cost is but \$2 per year.

A person in buying stock and eggs from Ancona breeders should see if they are listed as members of the Club, as it is safer and more satisfactory to deal with people who are progressive, and imbued with the spirit of co-operation and are fair enough to support a Club that does so much for their business.

The present position of Anconas in the front ranks of poultrydom is due to the activities of the United Ancona Club. The Club members are scattered through all the States of America, and Provinces of Canada, as well as many foreign countries. They are the cream of the Ancona fraternity; they are the breeders who are doing things, and can be relied upon.

The purpose of the Club is to do everything it can for the good of our mutual cause, and such is the purpose of those breeders who join in maintaining the Club.

No breed of poultry ever gained prominence without the activities of a Specialty Club composed of the breeders interested. Therefore the Ancona breeders are united in this Club to promote their mutual interests, by encouraging larger Ancona classes at all poultry shows, awarding Club Ribbons and medals, getting Ancona entries in Egg Laying Contests, assisting in organizing and maintaining State Ancona Clubs, creating and distributing Ancona literature, maintaining a proper Standard, promoting fellowship among Ancona breeders, and making the breeding, raising and selling of Ancona stock, eggs and chicks more profitable.

The cost is only \$2.00 per year, and includes a free subscription to *The Ancona World* magazine, which has been published continuously for over a dozen years; regular subscription price 50 cents. Every Club member has name and address published in the Year Book, and receives a copy of the book; the book sells for 50 cents. Club members receive a Club Ribbon for every

first prize won on Anconas at any poultry show; also Club medals for best color and shape Anconas at shows where there are over 25 Ancona entries.

All Ancona breeders of good repute are urged to join the Club, and co-operate in the work of boosting Anconas. There is not an Ancona breeder who cares to sell any Ancona product that can afford NOT to belong to the Club. The \$2 per year fee is the biggest little investment an Ancona breeder can make.

OFFICERS FOR 1923

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Leo M. French, 81 Arlington, St., Framingham, Mass.

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Mrs. L. W. Gilbert, Tipton, Mo.

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Delaware—N. J. Lannan, Box 85, Elsmere.

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Georgia—Henry J. Cates, 416 Greenwood Ave., Atlanta.

Hawaii—George Melancon, Box 54, Paia, Maui.

Idaho—Geo. W. Fonner, R. D. 3, Weiser

Illinois—V. H. Marcellus, Belvidere.

Indiana—W. Guy Pickens, Route 4, Cloverdale.

Iowa—Emil J. Kremer, Box 44, Dyersville.

Kansas—C. J. Page, Salina.

Kentucky—H. C. Haggard, Route 4, Georgetown.

Louisiana—W. F. Cartens, 615 Center Ave., New Iberia.

Maine—S. R. Thompson, South Portland.

Maryland—Charles B. Pierce, Box 33, Halethorpe.

Massachusetts—Ernest W. Dexter, Mattapoisett.

Michigan—G. A. Zilch, Route 3, Hillsdale.

Minnesota—Chas. R. Atchison, Route 3, Duluth.

Missouri—A. J. White, 1502 North Green Street, Kirksville.

Nebraska—Harry Knudsen, 2917 No. 60th Street, Omaha.

Nevada—A. E. Lasher, Box 162, Reno.

New Hampshire—Walter L. Scott, Box 23, Windham.

New Jersey—R. C. Solliday, 33 Henderson Street, Phillipsburg.

New York—C. R. Waltamath, Gloversville.

North Carolina—P. M. Schulenberger, Landis.

North Dakota—A. W. Ringlee, Binford.

Ohio—J. A. Baker, Route 3, Elyria.

Oklahoma—F. L. Lucas, 608 Ferris Ave., Lawton.

Oregon—C. R. Thompson, 1303 Bluff St., The Dalles.

Pennsylvania—Geo. D. Landon, Box 30, Towanda.

Rhode Island—Frank S. Esty, Trinity Square, Providence.

South Carolina—Wendell M. Levi, Sumter.

South Dakota—Clarence Johnson, Lock Box 81, Mission Hill.

Tennessee—Mrs. F. W. Severance, R. D. 1, Fountain City.

Texas—Landon C. Moore, 1713 Young St., Dallas.

Vermont—Alton G. Wheeler, Waterbury.

Virginia—A. P. Hutton, 512 East Main street, Abingdon.

Washington—A. W. Brainard, 8332 46th Ave., So. Seattle.

W. Virginia—Sidney Williams, Raleigh.

Wisconsin—Walter P. Momsen, Whitefish Bay.

Wyoming—J. F. Kling, Box 44, Garland

Alberta—T. M. Mitchell, 708 15th St., N. W. Calgary.

British Columbia—H. Blanchard, Vancouver Heights, Vancouver.

Manitoba—O. W. Thomas, 578 Sherbrooke St., Winnipeg.

Ontario—N. H. Gampp, Route 2, New Hamburg.

Saskatchewan—Robert Morley, 508 Ominica St., S., Moose Jaw.

South Africa—Gordon T. Cooper, Chambrey, Essexvale, So. Rhodesia.

Cuba—John R. Bullard, Ingenia Jatibonico, Jatibonico.

STATE ANCONA CLUBS

There are more Ancona Clubs functioning today than there are of any other breed. This activity and co-operation among breeders is one of the reasons why Anconas are so popular, and the demand so widespread and active.

If there is a State Ancona Club in your state join it by all means. If there is not, get busy and help perfect one. The Secretary of The United Ancona Club will assist in getting new State Ancona Clubs organized, if breeders will write him about it.

Following is a list of State Ancona Clubs organized and functioning up to the time this book went to press, September, 1923:

California Ancona Club,

C. M. Walker, Secy., Route 3, Riverside, Calif.

Canadian Mottled Ancona Club,

N. H. Gampp, Secy., Route 2, New Hamburg, Ont.

Connecticut Ancora Club,

Al. Collins, Secy., Route 2, Box 469A, Stratford, Conn.

Illinois Ancona Club,

V. H. Marcellus, Secy., Belvidere, Ill.

Indiana Ancona Club,

W. Guy Pickens, Secy., Route 4, Cloverdale, Ind.

Iowa Ancona Club,

Emil J. Kremer, Secy., Dyersville, Ia.

Kansas Ancona Club,

F. D. Schroeder, Secy., Buhler, Kas.

Michigan Ancona Club,

G. A. Zilch, Secy., Route 3, Hillsdale, Mich.

Minnesota Ancona Club,
Chas. R. Atchison, Secy., 14 North First Ave., Duluth, Minn.

Missouri Ancona Club,
Phil Jones, Secy., Sheldon, Mo.

Nebraska Ancona Club,
Henry Steffensmeyer, Secy., 2112 Calvert St., Lincoln, Neb.

New Hampshire Ancona Club,
Walter L. Scott, Secy., Windham, N. H.

New York Ancona Club,
Earl S. Wilson, Secy., Hammondsport, N. Y.

North Carolina Ancona Club,
Worth M. Lewallen, Secy., High Point, N. Car.

Ohio Ancona Club,
J. O. Somers, Secy., Bedford, Ohio.

Oklahoma Ancona Club,
F. L. Lucas, Secy., 608 Ferris Ave., Lawton, Okla.

Pennsylvania Ancona Club,
C. E. Johnson, Secy., Route 3, Ligonier, Pa.

South Carolina Ancona Club,
Wendell M. Levi, Secy., Sumter, So. Car.

Texas Ancona Club,
A. W. Becker, Secy., Box 1176, Dallas, Tex.

Wisconsin Ancona Club,
W. H. Handorf, Secy., Route 2, Box 843, Milwaukee, Wis.

The question is sometimes asked, "Why join my breed Club?" I take pleasure in reciting some of the reasons for joining.

Now, the least advantage, is to be counted among the progressive breeders, for these Clubs are always made up of the most active, progressive and influential men and women.

As an individual breeder you spend very little for boosting. Suppose you spend \$5.00 or \$10.00—how far does

it go? Makes no impression whatever. Might about as well throw that amount of money away as to try to boost on such a small scale. But when Club members combine their small fees, and concentrate their efforts, then it is that real boosting is done.

Suppose a lone breeder wants some concession for his breed from a show management, a more capable judge, etc. His request or protest is given scant attention. Let the club ask the very same thing, and lo! the favor is granted.

Poultry Journals give columns of space to Club affairs, when the individuals could only get similar notice at several dollars per inch.

Organization largely increases exhibition. It is the experience in every State that a breed is progressing in proportion to the organization of its breeders. There can be no other way, for progress can only be made by co-operation, which is organization spelled a little differently.

No breed of poultry, horses, hogs, cattle, sheep, dogs, rabbits, etc., ever came into prominence without organized effort of the breeders behind it. The more breeders that are united, and the larger the organization fee, the bigger the boost, and the faster the breed arose to prominence. Club membership is not an expense, but an investment, and one that pays dividends from several hundred to several thousand per cent.

From a purely selfish and mercenary motive, every breeder should be on to and support their breed Club, and from a broader motive of helping a good cause, and lending a neighbor a hand, of making conditions better and fellowship more real, you as a breeder, cannot afford to stand aloof and share in the benefits of Club boosting, without giving your breed organizations both moral and financial support.

During the war these "loafers" were branded as "slackers" and a better term never was invented. It applies in poultrydom quite as well.—(Signed) A. JOINER in O. K. Poultry Journal.

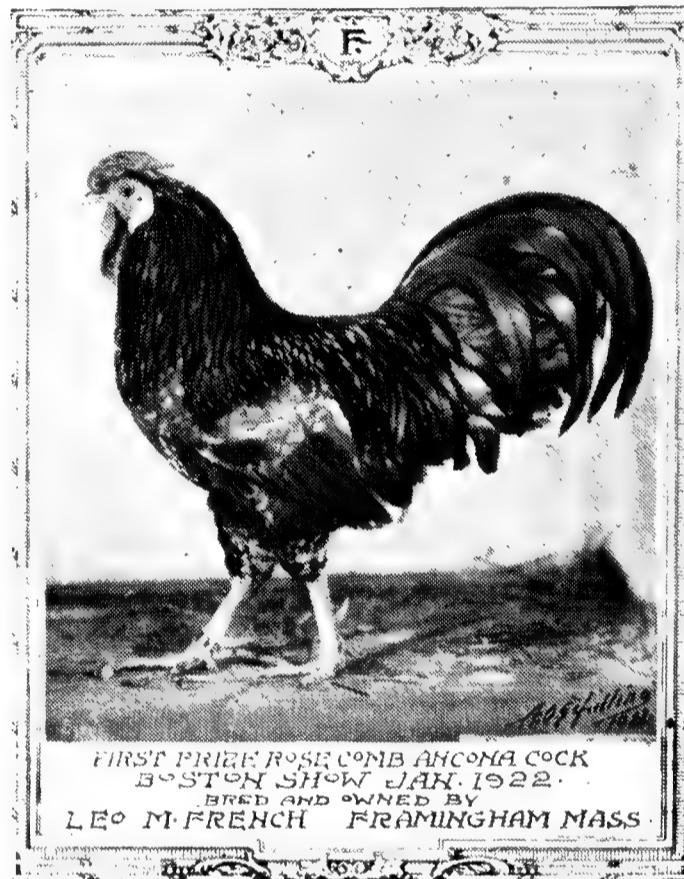
Ancona Park

LEO M. FRENCH, Proprietor

No. 81 Arlington Street

Framingham

Massachusetts



Rose Comb Anconas

Our specialty is day-old chicks, and our capacity of several thousand enables us to take care of almost any requirements.

We exhibit at some of the biggest and best shows in the country, and our mating list and catalog shows our winnings have been quite remarkable. We have no special matings for ourselves, but list every mating we have, and sell from all of them.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOG

It tells the whole story, and should be read by everyone interested in Rose Comb Anconas.

Anconas in England

Anconas were introduced into England from Italy in 1848—forty-two years before the first exportation was made from England to the United States.

The English poultry breeders were not slow to realize the superiority of Anconas, and the breed became firmly established, and have since been one of the leading breeds for profit, and have consistently made records in the Laying Contests.

The English Ancona differs somewhat in type from the American Standard, and also is bred lighter in color. The following is reprinted from the English Ancona Club Standard.

General Characteristics.

Cock

Head—Deep, moderate in length, rather inclined to width, carried well back.

Beak—Medium, moderate curve.

Eye—Bright and prominent.

Comb—Single, medium, upright with deep broad even serrations (5 to 7) forming a regular curve, coming well back and following line of head, free from excrescences.

Face—Bright Red.

Earlobe—Medium, inclined to almond shape, free from folds.

Wattles—Long, fine in texture; in proportion to comb.

Neck—Long, nicely arched, well-covered with hackle.

Body—Broad, tapering to tail, close and compact.

Back—Moderate length.

Wings—Large, carried well tucked up.

Breast—Full and broad, carried well forward and upward.

Legs and Feet—Medium length, strong, set well apart, clear of feathers, thigh not much seen.

Toes—Four, rather long and thin, well spread out.

Tail—Full, carried well out.

Size and Weight—Cockerels about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Carriage—Alert, bold, active.

General Appearance—Good beetle-green ground, tipped with white (the more V-shaped the better), no inclination to lacing.

Hen

Head—Moderate length, rather broad.

Eye—Bright and prominent.

Comb—Medium, falling on one side, partly hiding face, free from excrescences, broad serrations, fine in texture.

Face—Bright Red.

Earlobe—Medium.

Wattles—Medium length, well rounded, fine in texture.

Neck—Medium length, carried well up.

Body—Round and compact, with greater posterior development than cock.

Back—Rather long and broad.

Wings—Large, carried close to body.

Breast—Full and prominent.

Legs and Feet—Same as cock.

Toes—Same as cock.

Tail—Neat, carried well out.

Size and Weight—Pullets about $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Carriage—Lively, active.

General Appearance—Good beetle-green ground, tipped with white (the more V-shaped the better), no inclination to lacing.

Colour.

Beak—Yellow, with black or horn-coloured shadings. A wholly yellow beak not desirable—see "Defects."

Eye—Iris, orange red; pupil, hazel.

Comb, Face and Wattles—Bright red, face free from white.

Earlobe—White.

Legs—Yellow-mottled, the more evenly mottled the better.

Plumage.

The more evenly V-tipped throughout with beetle-green and white the better, provided the ground colour is beetle-green.

Scale of Points.

Eye	5 points
Comb	10 points
Lobe	5 points
Tail	15 points
Legs and Beak	10 points
Purity of White, quality and evenness of tipping	20 points
Beetle-green ground colour, dark to skin	15 points
Condition	5 points
Type	10 points
Size	5 points
	100 points

Defects

White or light under colour, to lose	20 points
Tipping uneven, or not clear in white	15 points
Tail not tipped, or not black to roots	10 points
Wing flights any other color than black tipped with white	10 points
Bad Comb	5 points
White in face	25 points
Lobe other than white	5 points
Legs other than mottled yellow	5 points
Yellow Beak	5 points
	100 points

Rosecombs.

Standard and characteristics exactly like Single Combs, with the exception of comb, which should resemble the Wyandotte.

The following extracts are from leading Ancona breeders in England:

Thomas Layberry, (Club Judge, ex-Club Secretary): The sterling qualities of the Anconas have long been recog-

nized by English poultry breeders, and the extraordinary laying qualities, small feed consumption, and extreme beauty have made the breed very popular.

The purple sheen so general in Ancona plumage years ago, has been replaced by beetle-green; the feathers instead of being simply mottled are now black, just tipped at the end with white. The body has been beautifully rounded, and the carriage improved, until we now have one of the handsomest and most profitable fowls living.

William E. Barber, (Judge): Anconas are a breed that does not require booming; they need only to be known to be appreciated. As Egg producers I find them second to none, and in the coldest winter months will lay almost as regularly as in the summer.

Anconas have the advantage over other breeds in quick maturity, pullets often laying at the age of 18 to 20 weeks. This is a most decided advantage, as pullets may be late hatched, and be in full lay before winter. The eggs of pullets from the start are sizable, while those laid by yearling hens rival Minorca and Andalusian.

This is not all, for half a dozen active Anconas may be kept in full lay on a quantity of food that would feed only three or four Orpingtons or other heavy breeds, while on free range they are such excellent foragers that during the summer months a very small morning and evening meal will keep them fit and laying. They are therefore, in my opinion, the ideal egg producer for the farmer or backyard fancier. Added to this any fancier will admit they are one of the prettiest breeds we have.

Of the Rose Comb Ancona I can speak even more highly as an egg producer. They are equally as good summer or winter; even the most severe winter weather does not seem to check

them. Four of my Winning Rose Comb Pullets laid 904 eggs in their pullet year. I think this fully answers the question, can utility and fancy be combined. Most emphatically yes as applied to Anconas, perhaps more so than any other breed. Another decided advantage with Anconas is that it requires only one pen to produce exhibition specimens of both sexes. There is not the slightest doubt that the fall from popularity of several of our most useful breeds is the evil of the double mating system,—that is to say, two pens are required to breed cockerels and pullets for exhibition. From cock breeding pens the pullets often look wasters, and vice-versa. Anconas stand at a distinct advantage in this respect.

I believe Rose Comb Anconas were introduced by Mr. Chance of Birmingham in 1901. This variety was exhibited at the Dairy Show in 1902.

Thos. Nicholson: The reason I took up Anconas years ago, was because I was a fancier as well as a utilitarian, and with Anconas I could obtain an abundance of eggs at a low cost of production, and exhibit and win with the same birds. Anconas are wonderful foragers, and if at liberty will find the greater part of their food; at the same time they are ideal fowls for intensive systems, as they rarely get too fat when confined.

For years I kept my Anconas in a London back garden, and even under these conditions the birds always gave a good account of themselves, the cockerels being very precocious, and the pullets often laying at 4½ months. Further, I have always been very successful in hatching and rearing from intensively kept Anconas, and no doubt the hardiness and activity of the birds was the reason for this.

An Ancona hen will remain profitable

for upwards of six years. I have had 200-egg average from Ancona hens in their fourth year.

E. F. Hurt: The Ancona, being a long-established pure breed, offers no difficulties to the novice who wishes to breed birds true to type, with a minimum of culls in his utility stock. Anconas having a bi-colored plumage, offers greater distinction in the show pen than a breed of one color, where the difference between the winner and the worst bird may be a mere shade of color that no novice can distinguish.

Anconas are undoubtedly the hardiest of all breeds. Originating in Italy, where the climate varies from the hot, sub-tropical to many degrees below zero, they have an innate ability to withstand all climates, and the best breeders in this country have recognized this and have not pampered their stock. We make a point not only of rearing our birds in the open hills, but of allowing the young stock to sleep out in the trees from May to November. Of the two varieties of Anconas the rose combs are the most hardy, having the advantage of a comb that is not affected by the severest frost or damp.

Anconas may be kept where you like, and almost how you like, with reasonable precautions for sanitation and ventilation. They do equally well intensively, semi-intensively, or on free range, though under the latter conditions they are in their true element and will pick up more than half the food they require.

No special feeding is necessary, as Anconas are exceptionally hardy and need no pampering. The main point to be observed is not to overfeed. The only critical time, as with other light breeds, is at two to three weeks old, when they are feathering their wings. At this time they should have pin-head

oatmeal to keep up their strength; a pinch of sulphur in their food to help make feathers; plenty of green stuff, especially chopped onion tops; and a little iron tonic in the water. Skimmed milk, if the dishes are scalded daily, is excellent from one to four weeks old. At this period particular attention should be paid to overcrowding, so that they do not tread on each other's wings, which are somewhat unwieldy at this period.

The cockerels should be separated from the pullets at eight weeks, and never later than ten weeks. Anconas are very precocious and very rapid growers, and should never be forced.

House as you like, but give plenty of air, a dry scratching floor, ample light, and opportunity for exercise.

ANCONAS IN NOVA SCOTIA

(By H. H. Hull)

Many breeds and varieties of poultry are being bred in Nova Scotia, but we can safely say that there is no breed that has so quickly and surely placed themselves in the front rank as a layer and profit payer as the Ancona. Practically unknown in Nova Scotia fifteen years ago, today they are one of the biggest classes found at our shows, and many breeders are discarding other birds, that they have bred for years, in favor of Anconas, for the simple reason that they pay a bigger profit. It is no idle claim that is made by the Ancona men that they can feed three Anconas on the same amount of feed that it takes to feed

one of any of the American varieties. They have proved this time and again. This allows them to keep a much larger number of hens on the same floor space, and gives them a correspondingly larger egg yield.

As a poultryman's profit is chiefly made from the sale of eggs, you can readily see what a handicap other breeds are under, when competing with Ancona. Furthermore, the Nova Scotia and particularly the Cape Breton bred Ancona has established a reputation for hardiness and ability to stand sudden and extreme changes in temperature that is remarkable. Personally I have seen a flock of Anconas during winter housed in an open front house that were living under out of door conditions night and day. The owner told me that he was getting a 50% egg yield, and to judge by the appearance of the birds, no one would doubt his statement.

We expect the Ancona in the near future to go right to the top in Nova Scotia, both as a show and as a utility bird. Here you have a fowl that is really beautiful, that is a great layer, a small feeder, that matures quickly, and that will pay a bigger profit than any other breed. What more can one ask?

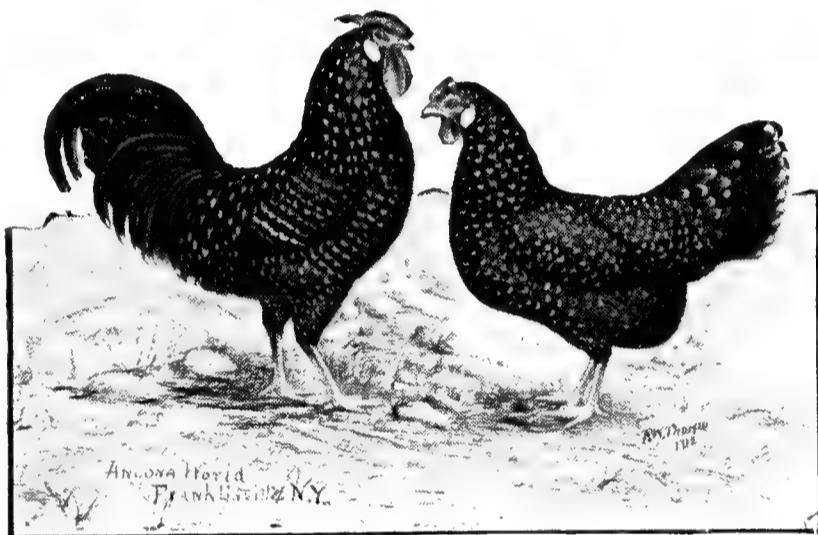
If you have never bred Anconas, make a start this season, get some chickens hatched in May or June, give them ordinary attention and next winter when the snow is knee deep and the glass stands ten below, you will have the pleasure of knowing what a real layer looks like.

“Beauty Strain”

Rose Comb Anconas

COMBINE BEAUTY AND UTILITY
IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE.

They Lay the Most, Eat the Least, Look the Best. Having a limited area for poultry, I cull them closely, and keep none but the very choicest.



I have been in the arena for over twenty years, and have never been beaten in the show room on mature birds.

Have exhibited at many of the large shows, including National Club meets.

“Beauty Strain” demonstrates its superiority in the trap-nest as well as in the show room. Their egg-laying ability is inbred, and maintained by trap-nesting, line-breeding, and selection.

Write for Mating, Show and Price List.

R. R. BEAMS

2229 South Eighth Street - - - LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Life Member American Poultry Association
Member United Ancona Club

I am developing a strain of Single Comb Anconas, on which I have been working for some time. Am now prepared to quote prices on this variety.

Anconas in South Africa

By Gordon Cooper

When the Editor of the Ancona World asked me if I would write an article about Anconas in S. Africa I assented with pleasure not because I feel an expert at literary accomplishments but for the reason that I think it is a matter of interest to all Ancona breeders to know how the breed fares elsewhere. Personally, although I have only bred fowls for four years, I have just had the one breed. I have never regretted it, and since joining up with the United Ancona Club my enthusiasm has redoubled when I see how well the breed progresses in the States.

Before giving an account of the history of Anconas it would perhaps be just as well if I described shortly what comprises South Africa. There is first of all the Union of S. Africa with a white population of one and a half millions (about half being of British descent and half Dutch); then, there is what was recently German South West but now administered by the Union, and here the white population is only a few thousands. To the North of the Union lies Bechuanaland, which is largely a native state administered by the British Crown, and beyond this lies Rhodesia with a total white population of under 40,000. Beyond Rhodesia lies the Belgian Congo, and on either side Portugese Territory. A glance at the map will show the great area of all this country, which however is all linked up by railways. The native races largely exceed the white in numbers but generally are in a very primitive state.

Rhodesia was only opened up in 1893, and, in fact, the history of modern S. Africa may really be said to date only

from after the Boer War in 1902 as previously everything was in a very primitive and backward condition. This fact must be taken into consideration when viewing the progress the poultry industry has made over here.

The first record of Anconas in S. Africa was in 1902 when Mr. Bourlay, at present in charge of the Union's poultry Division, was sent to Great Britain by the Imperial Government to purchase stock. Among the 240 birds he brought back was a pen of Anconas bred by his mother who, at that time, was one of the greatest authorities on Anconas in England. Since then the breed has taken a firm hold, more especially in the Transvaal. The Ancona breed of course adapts itself admirably to almost any climate, but certainly in most of Africa one finds an almost exact replica of its original home in Italy, that is fairly great extremes of heat and cold.

Since their first introduction the chief strain has been the English Hurt. I understand one American pen has been introduced but at the present there is no record of it. The principal exhibitors in the early days were James Ryley and W. Sharp, the first named being the first secretary of the S. A. Ancona Club.

As regards their performances in laying Test and Show Room. In 1904 Anconas were entered in the Government Laying Test, and in this they won the 6 months winter test; since then they are usually represented in the various tests and have done remarkably well.

At the various shows there are always special classes for Anconas

which are well filled. One of the most remarkable records to their credit was at the Rand Show of 1920 when a hen, the property of Mr. George Dagg, won the best hen on Show with 1500 birds competing, which is certainly a remarkable record for a bird of the Mediterranean class.

There is a S. African standard for Anconas but at shows it is just as well to know who the judge is to be, as there are various ideas as to the correct mottling. The standard says "evenly mottled," and the Government experts judge this according to the English Standard. All other judges however are more in favor of a darker bird and more like the present American standard. The angle of the tail, etc., generally follow the English standard. Personally, I favour the darker mottling, as when you take the bird tipped white in every feather the progeny always throw far too white, and you have to introduce dark cockerels to balance up.

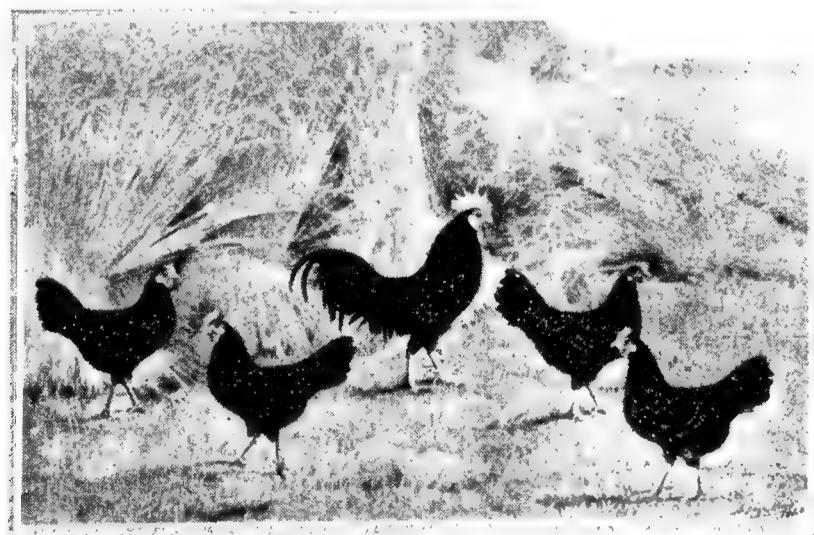
I hope this short article will give readers an idea of how the breed is doing here. The two principal breeds in S. Africa so far have been the White Leghorn and the Black Orpington. There is a lot of leeway to be made up, but in Anconas you have a bird quite capable of doing it besides which they

possess qualities that the other two breeds lack. What we chiefly want is more boosting. Nearly all the breeders out here take up several breeds, which to my mind is a mistake. They then simply supply what the public asks for instead of picking out what they believe to be the best breed and boosting it as much as they can. The complexities of scientific poultry breeding make it quite impossible for one person to develop satisfactorily half a dozen or more breeds.

For commercial work I cannot imagine a more suitable bird. The writer has the largest Ancona plant in Africa, and close on a thousand birds are running. Quite apart from any qualities of heavy laying etc., the chief point in their favour to my mind is their extraordinary stamina and vitality. The smaller the death rate the greater the profit, and sickness spells more failures than anything else.

In conclusion may I say how lucky I think the breed is to have such a pushing enthusiast as Mr. Van Hoesen to boost it. We could do with him over here.

I have had great assistance in writing this article from Mr. J. Eaves, the Secretary of the S. A. Ancona Club, to whom I am much indebted.



Riverdale Mottled Anconas

Americas Greatest Laying and Winning Strain

Winners all Dominion Egg-Laying Contests 1920
at Brandon, Manitoba.

Winners 1921 Ottawa, Ontario, Egg-Laying Contest for highest
revenue over cost of feed.

Winners 1922 Egg-Laying Contest at Brandon, Manitoba,
leading all other breeds.

Winners at Canadian Mottled Ancona Club meet 1921 Hamilton,
Ontario, winning Ancona Silver Cup
for best collection.

Exhibition and Utility Breeding Stock at reasonable prices.
Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks in Season.
Write your wants.

N. H. Gampp

New Hamburg, Ontario, Canada

Seey.-Treas. Canadian Mottled Ancona Club

Box 143

Notes on the Standard

By L. W. Buechner

There seems to be a good deal of opinion among Ancona men that the recent changes in the Standard are going to give us a light bird. Some who have been preaching against the dark birds being given ribbons in the shows welcome the change as favoring the light specimen. Others have grave misgivings that their work of years is all to naught; and the advocates of the dark birds tell us we will have no more refined beauty, but a motley, open colored bird. Now there is really nothing to worry about. We are not going to have light Anconas, nor is any breeder who has good stuff going to be obliged to start over. The 1923 change is just another step toward the ideal for which breeders have been striving for years. Back in 1915 the Standard was made one feather in five tipped with white. This was done at the time to do away with the open colored birds that were very prevalent in the show room. Breeders have succeeded in overcoming this, and in so doing have developed the small tipping that is so beautiful. They have found also that one feather in five with a small tip give a very dark bird, and their most beautiful specimens are those with the fine tips and plenty of them. Now you breeders who think your work of years is wasted, pick up your best birds, those with the small tips, and see how many feathers you find on them that are totally black. We find that the most beautiful specimens are closer to having a tip on every feather

than every other feather. Relatively speaking, the real exhibition Ancona of today is a dark bird. The new Standard calls for a very small, clean, white tip on every second feather. Can you imagine anything more beautiful than a glossy greenish-black surface generously sprinkled over with tiny snowflakes? That's the modern Ancona.

No breeder should lose sight of the Standard. The most deplorable condition in the poultry world from a breeding standpoint is the lack of appreciation and often utter disregard of the Standard type and breed character among poultrymen and "utility breeders." The various popular breeds of poultry first made good in a commercial way as bred to the standards of the old days, before there were any "utility breeders." The Standard of Perfection itself is a production standard as well as a standard of beauty, and whenever there are changes made in type they are made in favor of better production. The Ancona especially among all other types is one that can be bred to perfection with the assurance that highest production can at the same time be attained if the vigor, habits and performance are at the same time watched. Unlike some other breeds, we do not find among Anconas Standard-bred strains and "Utility" strains. We find only Standard Anconas. Look up the various advertisements of high records, official and otherwise. You will find these same strains winning in the shows.

Typical Ancona Experience

By Mrs. James A. Clevenger

The Ancona stands supreme as a profitable producer, a fact which has been proven in our greatest official contests and over and over again in the back lots and farm yards of the whole United States.

I can produce scores of letters as witnesses from all parts of the country to verify the above statement, from folks who had to be shown, folks like you and me, who want proof, and have gone about getting it in their own way. Most of these people have tried out the Ancona with other breeds to determine for themselves which fowl is the most profitable, and in every case have discarded the other breeds in favor of the little speckled hens.

Take our own case. We had been successful breeders of one of the larger breeds for a number of years, but upon trying them out in the West we found that there was not a great demand for them, as the western folks are after eggs, lots of them and big profits. They also want to buy baby chicks out here, and the kind we had were simply too hard to hatch to be very profitable in that way. We looked the field over, and came to the conclusion that the Ancona was the breed we wanted, but being from Missouri, we must try them out beside our other fowls before coming to a definite conclusion.

The results far exceeded our fondest hopes. As winter layers they actually had our big fluffy birds (who are very famous in this respect) beaten to a frazzle, and when we compared the size of the eggs, much to our surprise,

the little speckled hens, although scarcely half as large, laid far the larger egg. Then best of all was the comparison of the food consumed and the profits. We could keep twice as many Anconas on a given amount of feed, in half the housing space and gather more than twice as many eggs. Eureka! We had found what we were looking for, and lost no time in stocking with Anconas.

Mrs. Etta Hughes of the Rainbow Poultry Farm is one of the most enthusiastic Ancona boosters that we have in this section of the country. She had tried out Rhode Island Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, and White Leghorns in succession without realizing much profit until she began the breeding of Anconas. She has told me many times that there is no doubt in her mind as to which is the most profitable chicken to keep. She has disposed of all the other breeds and is specializing in Anconas, and realizes a tidy sum annually. What she does, any farm woman can do if she will.

I especially wish to tell you of the experience of Mr. C. C. Rawlings of Wyoming. I have been corresponding with him from the beginning of his experiment and have his complete reports before me, from which I will quote. Mr. Rawlings is a banker who wished to have some profitable side line by way of outdoor exercise and his attention was drawn to poultry culture. He had heard much about the Ancona as a money maker, but as the White Leghorn had also been recommended he was undecided as to which

would really be the best for commercial purposes.

To settle the matter definitely in his own mind, Mr. Rawlings decided to purchase an equal number of baby chicks of the two breeds, have them shipped on the same day, and rear them together. Afterwards they were housed separately and a correct account kept of food consumed, eggs laid, etc. The following are extracts from Mr. Rawlings' letters:

"Oct. 25, 1921.

"I explained to you last May when ordering chicks, that I expected to conduct a contest between Anconas and White Leghorns. We really like the Anconas best to date, because they have grown faster, are a little larger than the Leghorns and the cockerels are easier to sell for table use. If they turn out eggs as well as the Leghorns in our contest, Anconas are what we will keep in future."

"Dec. 7.

"The Anconas have started to lay, have been laying since Thanksgiving, but haven't got an egg from my White Leghorns yet. The Anconas, nearly all of them, have nice red combs and sing and scratch all the time, but the Leghorns never do sing and don't seem to be as far along. We can't understand it."

December—"Anconas laying 18%, Leghorns 9%."

Month of January—"Anconas laying 40%, Leghorns 20%."

March—"Race about even."

In 1922 Mr. Rawlings bought Anconas exclusively, and again we have him booked for 1000 for 1923. I have his report of a 60% to 70% production from his Anconas during the warm months. The last letter I received is a summing up of the year's activities, and it is interesting to note how the

Anconas suit a discriminating trade as table fowl.

"Dear Madam:—

"I expect you would like to know how our chicken business is progressing. Well I will start with the baby chicks. When our five hundred chicks were three weeks old we had a cloud burst, drowning eighty-five of our chicks. I was away at the time the flood struck us or I might have saved them, but there was about four feet of water between our house and the little chick house and my wife couldn't wade it. When I got there the water was about three inches deep all over our brooder house floor and chickens were scattered all over. I carried what was alive into the kitchen and my wife built up a good fire and they soon settled down in the tubs and boxes that we had them in and we never lost any more from chilling, and I supposed we would as they were all just as wet as they could be. We got the brooder house dried out and put them back out there the next morning and they have been fine and dandy ever since. We have sold a hundred and ninety some cockerels for fryers and have a hundred and eighty-seven pullets and they sure are a nice even bunch, much farther along than our pullets were last year at the same age.

"The dining car trade has been fine. We supplied all eight of the cars with eggs through June and July, when our eggs commenced to fall off and we dropped a car at a time through August until since the first of September we have only been supplying four of them, that makes a case every other day. We have also sold them over 600 springers and about a hundred hens, we get 40c a pound for springers and 31c for hens with the feathers off. Ancona cockerels are just right for them for springers as they want them to weigh about two pounds. Next year

we are going to do a big business with them providing we don't stub our toe some way as they will take each day from the 15th of June until the 15th of September six dozen springers and a dozen hens, or as many, under that amount, as we can supply. Just figure that up and see how many springers it will take, and if you don't think that is much of a market, they will contract for 7,500 two pound springers for their Cody eating house at the Yellowstone Park entrance.

"Well we are going into this winter with our 187 Ancona pullets and 60 yearling Ancona hens and I am building a new house now 16x34, in which we expect to put 500 baby chicks in March and use it for what pullets we raise from them, next winter. We also expect to buy another 500 in May and are going to hatch what we can from our 60 yearling hens mated with three cockerels we raised out of the setting of eggs we got from you last spring. So you see we are going in a little stronger all the time, but our hens have made us money this year and I am going to build the new houses off by themselves so that there will just be about 200 hens in a place and I don't see why, if one flock will make money, two flocks won't.

"The State Poultryman was here and held a culling demonstration at our house the 17th of August and culled our whole flock. We had 81 White Leghorns and 62 Anconas and he culled 19 of the Leghorns and only 2 of the Anconas."

"Very truly yours,
C. C. RAWLINGS."

"If all this is true," you ask, "why is it, that more of the commercial plants do not handle the Anconas?"

The fact is that the commercial men are laboring under a false impression. They have been told, and repeatedly told, that the White Leghorn is the

standard by which the prolificness of all other breeds is measured, until they have really come to believe it, and furthermore the popularity of white plumage has been confused with heavy egg production. When we sift the matter to the bottom by consulting the official records of the contests, we learn that the Leghorn must divide honors with the Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, the Anconas and every other breed, in face of the fact that most of our egg laying contests are practically filled with the White Leghorn class.

Give the Anconas an equal chance, and they will prove their superiority every time. Although a very old breed, they are comparatively new in America and have not been exploited as long and widely as the Leghorn. Furthermore, the demand for them as breeding stock has been so heavy that they have never been put on the market at such low prices as the Leghorn. The commercial man can buy Leghorn chicks at about half what he has to pay for Ancona chicks, which is an added attraction to him. This, however, is to the advantage of the Ancona breeder, as his field has never become so overrun that he is forced to sell his product so low that there is no profit for him.

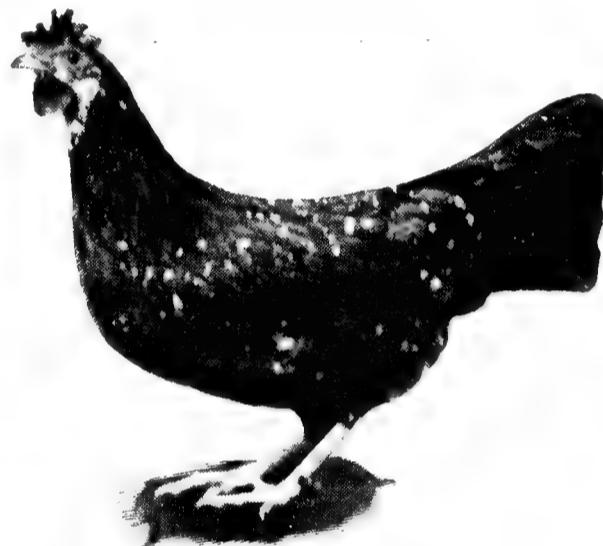
Commercial plants are taking up the Ancona, and the time is not far off when the balance will swing in their favor. The Ancona is a superior table fowl, and when the public once tries them there will be a steady demand for them as broilers, as has been shown in the foregoing experience of Mr. Rawlings. The Ancona hen never seems to get so old that she is not a sweet, tender morsel for the table.

The very best way to bring our wonderful birds to the attention of the commercial poultryman is to flood the contests with Anconas. Let's simply take them by storm and show them that the Ancona is really all we claim. One pen in a contest amongst 30 or 50 pens of Leghorns stands a mighty poor show, but if we enter them in equal numbers the commercial folks will get their eyes open. They are too intelligent to pay attention to home made records, so let's give them something worth while.

GREAT WESTERN ANCONAS

The Satisfying Kind

The value of a show winning can only be determined by the strength of the competition, regardless of the size of the city in which the show is held, or its past history. The National meet of the United Ancona Club at Omaha, Nebraska, was the strongest Ancona show of 1922 season. 256 of the Nation's best Anconas were in competition, the very cream of the East and West. In this great show, the highest honors were captured by the **Great Western Poultry Farm**, winning **Five Times as Many Firsts and Seconds** as the nearest competitor, as follows: First and second cockerels in a class of 42, first pullet, class of 53, second hen in a class of 18, and second young pen in a class of 12.



Lady Columbine

1st Pullet Colorado State Fair 1920. Pronounced by Judge Tucker one of the best Anconas he had ever seen.

We are not alone satisfied with a cash profit from our sales, but we have an ideal to uphold—a standard to maintain. Our customers must make good. Our strain must be a better strain, one that will bring success to the purchaser, or it should cease to exist.

Great Western Strain is making good. Our customers are coming back year after year. We have hundreds of customers making big profits with **Great Western Strain** who never made a dollar with chickens before. They will do as well for you.

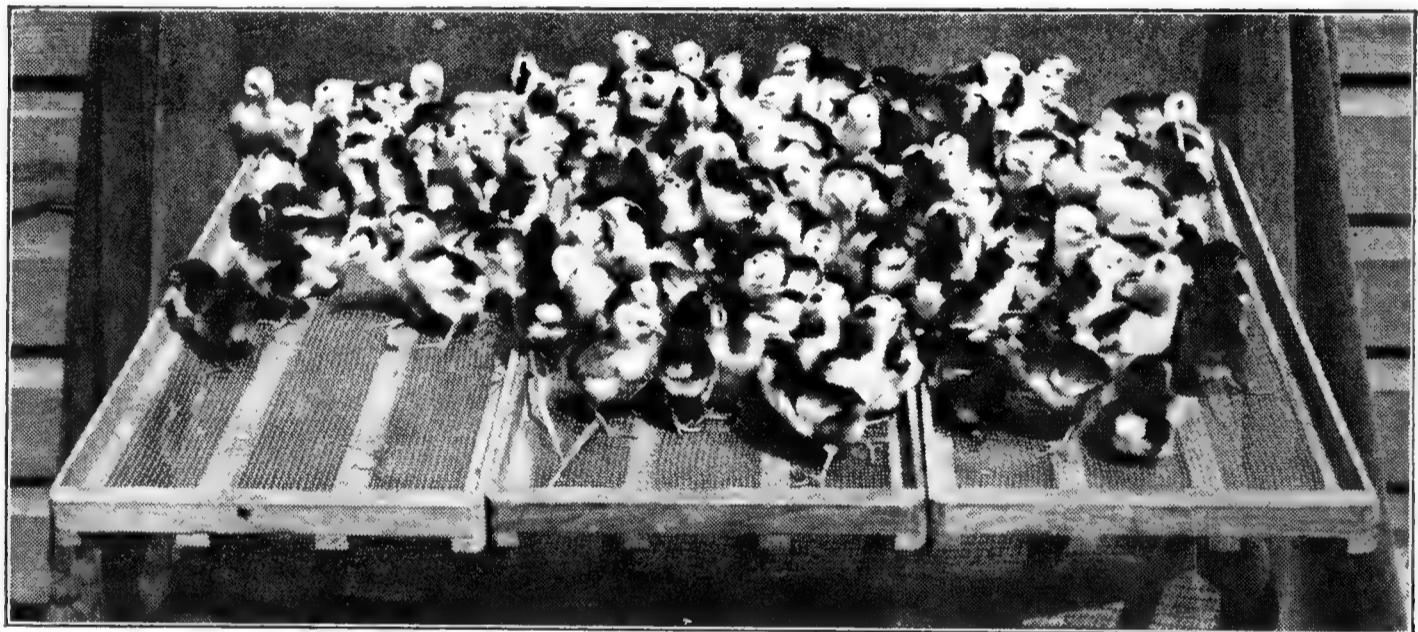
We can supply your every need, whether show birds or real breed-to-lay stock is desired. We take a personal interest in every customer, and will gladly advise concerning your breeding problems. Correspondence a pleasure.

GREAT WESTERN POULTRY FARM

JAMES A. CLEVENGER, Manager

Box 2147

Rocky Ford, Colorado



This is the way an incubator tray of Ancona baby chicks appears

Ancona Engravings

There is no breed of poultry, or other domestic animals, that have so many different stock (or ready-made) engravings of same as do Anconas. The reason for this is that the Secretary of the United Ancona Club, and Editor and Publisher of The Ancona World magazine, is a practical printer and advertising man, and has for years been building up this department of Ancona publicity boosting.

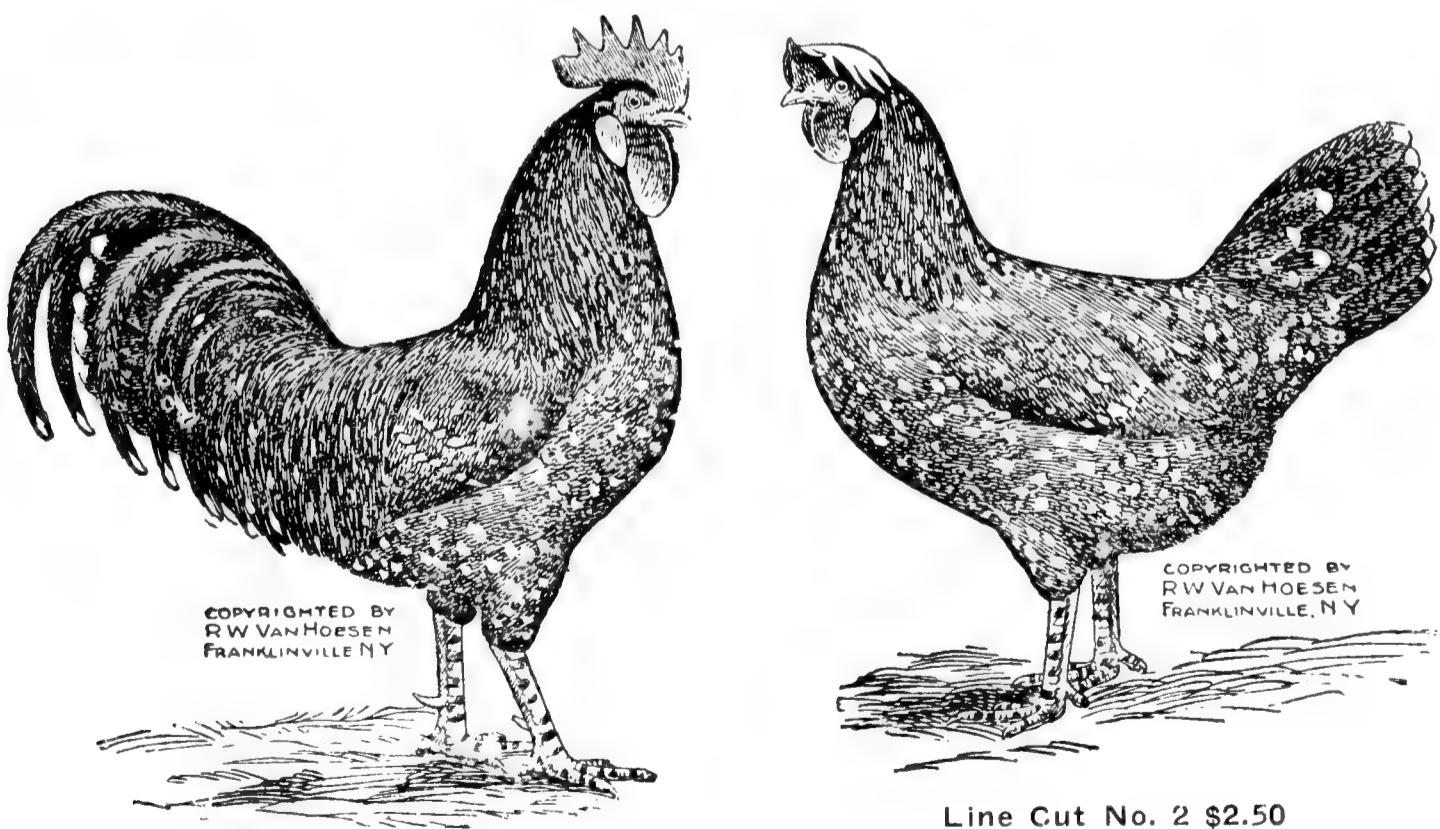
These engravings, or "cuts" as they are more generally called, are available for use in any Ancona printing or advertising,—such as letter heads, envelopes, cards, tags, circulars, folders, catalogs, display ads. and to illustrate magazine articles, etc. The cuts are made in different sizes and styles, to conform to the needs of all occasions.

Any of these cuts are used free on printing done for breeders by The Ancona World. And duplicates of all the cuts are for sale by The Ancona World, Franklinville, New York, and will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, on same day order is received.

There are two kinds of cuts—line cuts and halftones. Line cuts are suitable for newspaper illustrating, and print well on any kind of finish of paper; particularly adapted to bond paper, shipping tags, rough cover paper, etc. Halftones are suitable only for smooth finish paper, such as cards, book paper as used for circulars and catalogs, smooth-finish letter heads, envelopes, etc.

Breeders wishing to have original cuts made from photographs of their own birds, poultry plants, selves, etc., can do so by sending photo (good snapshots will answer) to The Ancona World. Prices range from \$5 up.

In designating cuts to be used on printing, or ordering cuts to be sent by mail, give number indicated under each cut.

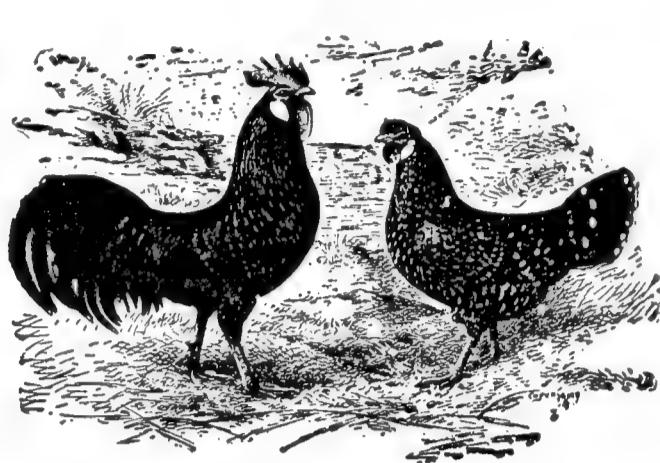


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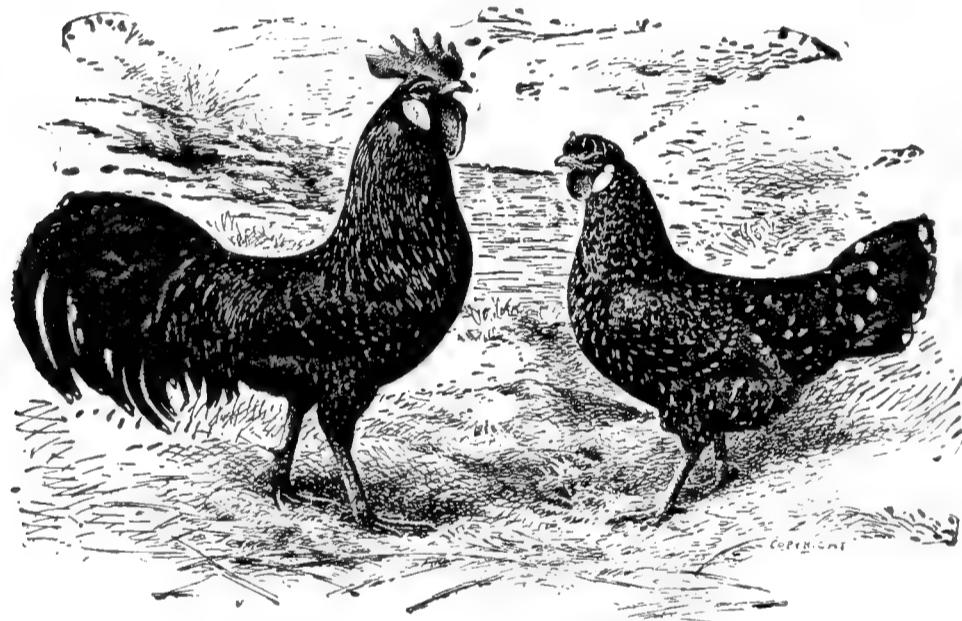


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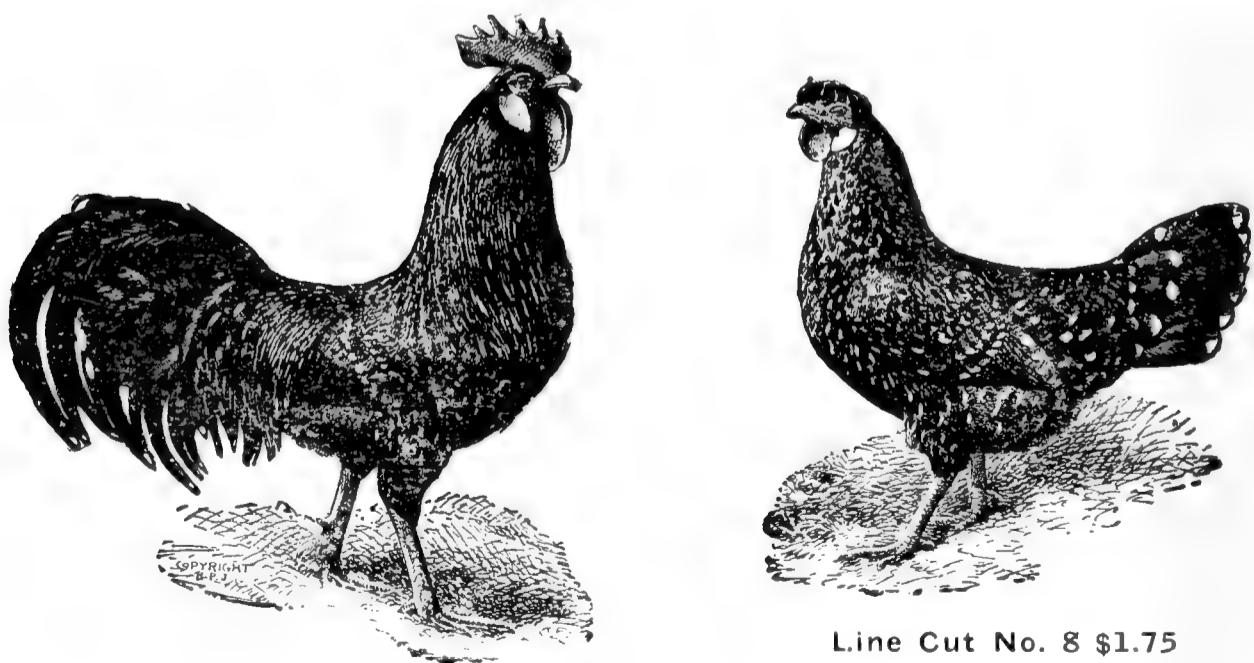


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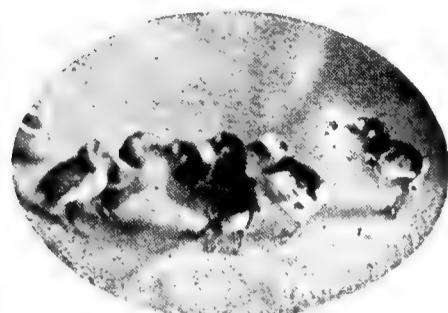
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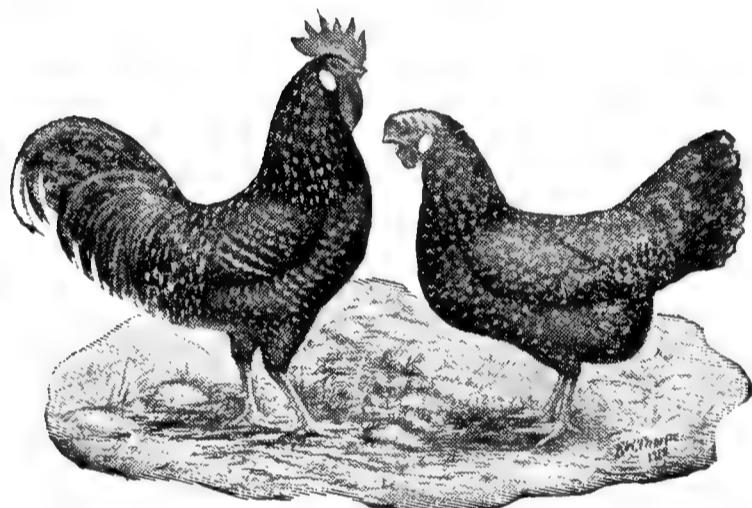
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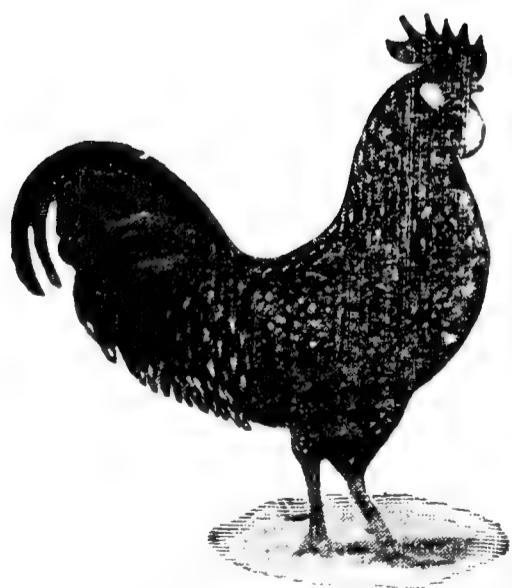
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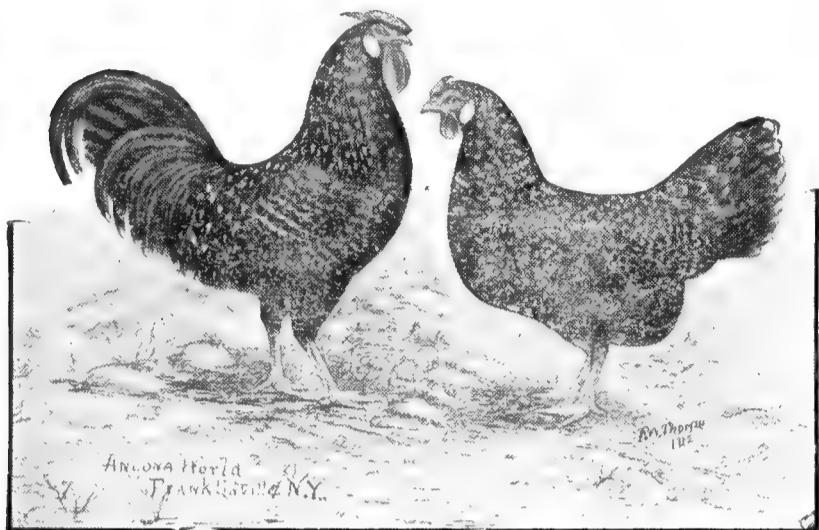


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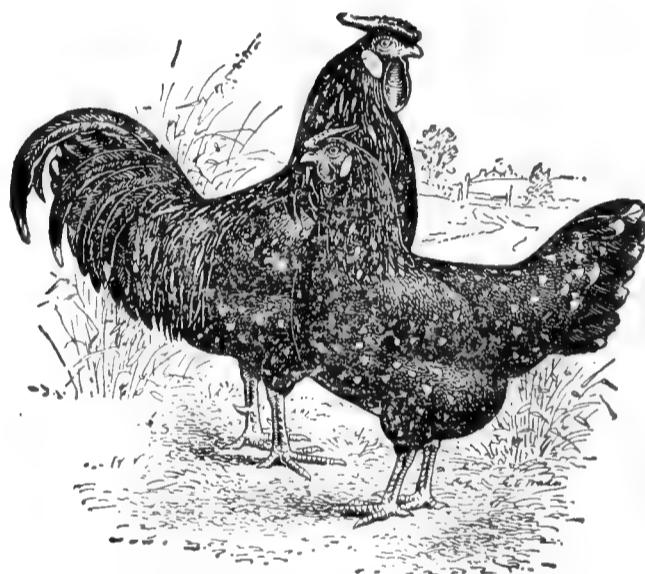
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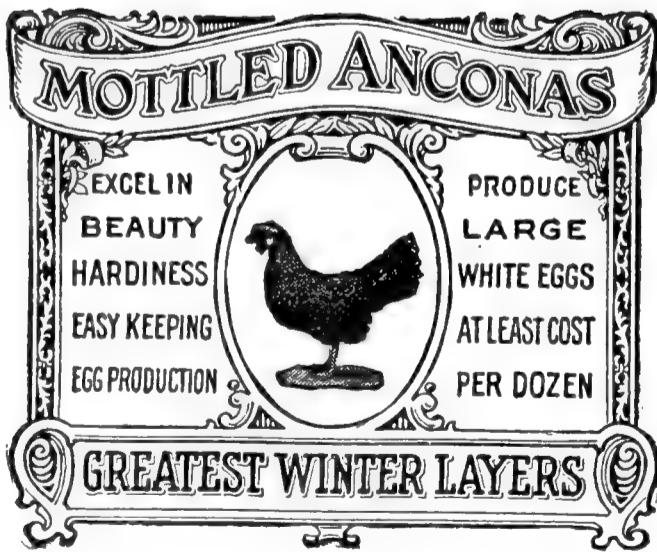
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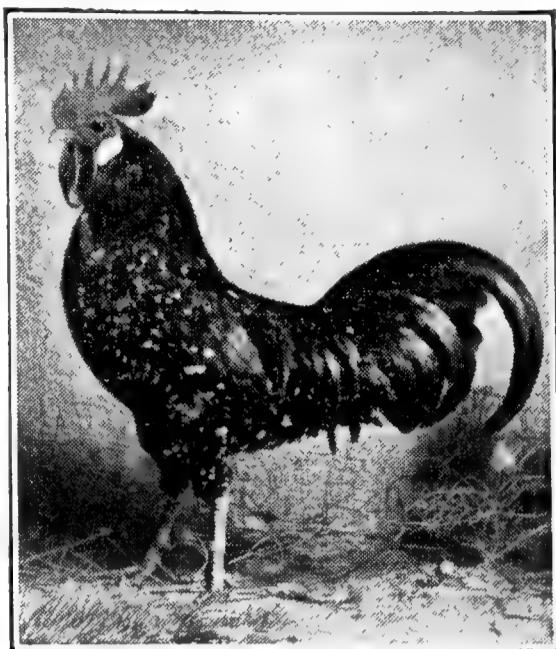
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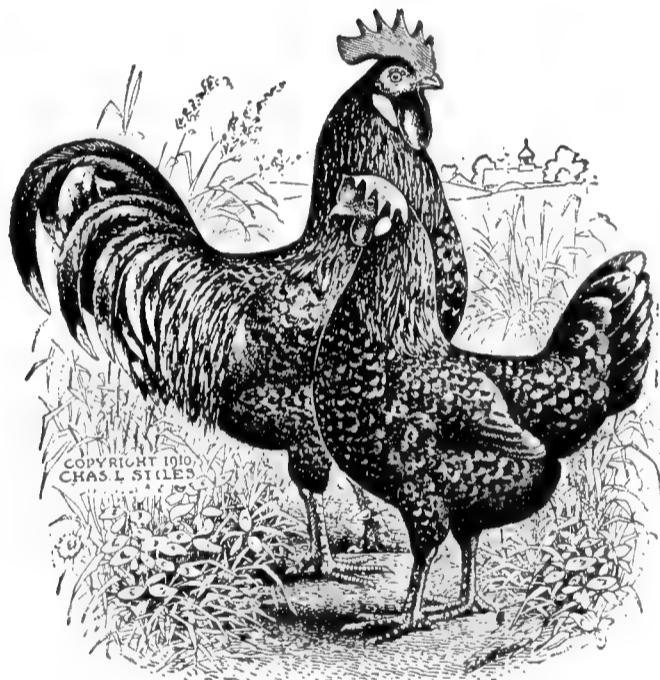
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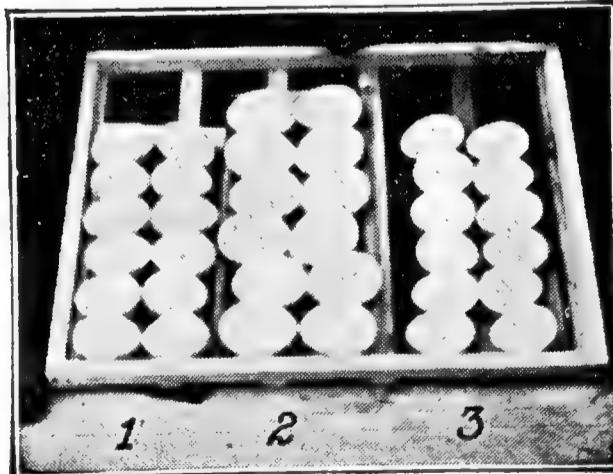
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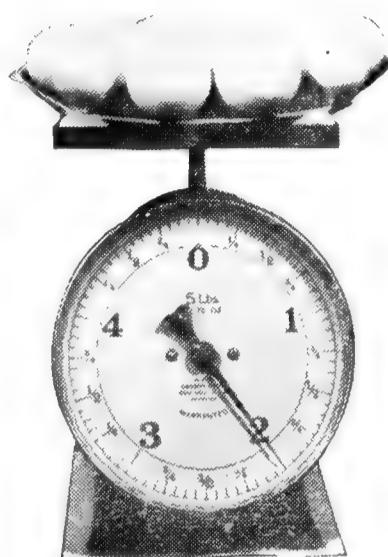
Halftone No. 24 \$2.50



Halftone No. 25 \$2.50
Ancona Eggs (2) compared with
Leghorns (1) Orpingtons (3)



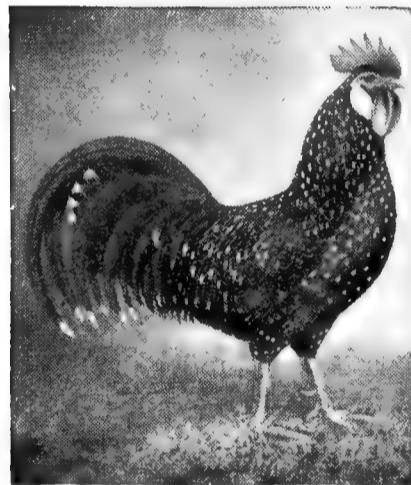
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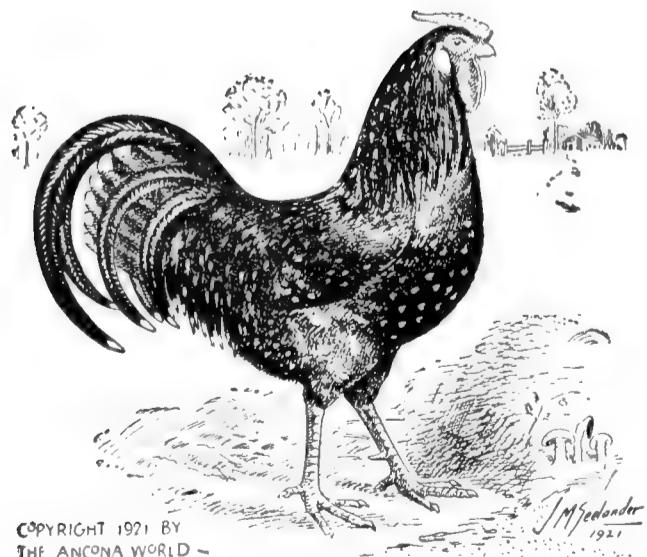
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Halftone No. 31 \$2



Halftone No. 32 \$2



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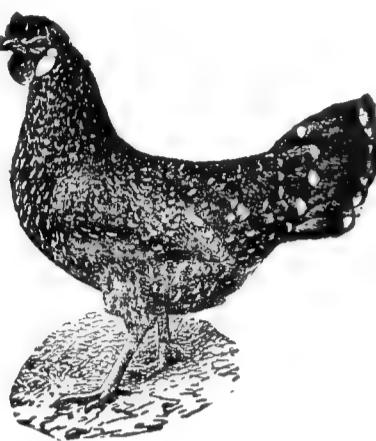
Halftone No. 35 \$2.50



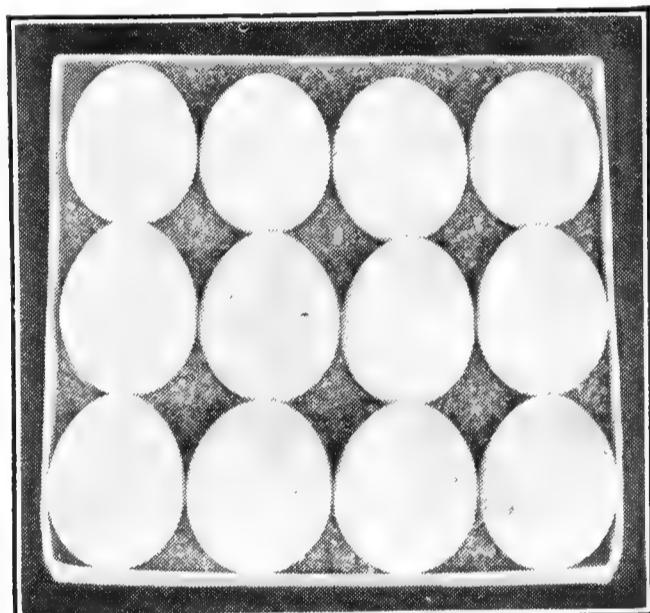
Line Cut No. 37 \$1.75



Line Cut No. 36 \$1

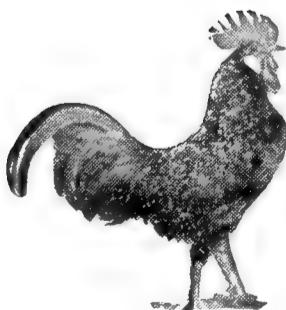


Line Cut No. 38 \$1.75



Halftone No. 39 \$2.50

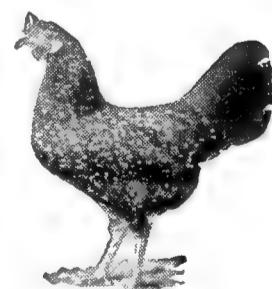
First Prize Ancona Eggs at
Purdue University Egg Show



Halftone No. 41
\$2



Halftone No. 40
\$2.50



Halftone No. 42
\$2

MOTTLED ANCONAS

THE BREED SUPREME

Hardy • Beautiful • Popular

PRODUCE eggs at least cost per dozen. Lay more eggs—consume less feed than any other breed. Excel as winter layers. Lay very large white eggs. The greatest profit in Poultry is now being made from Anconas.

Booster Cut No. 44 \$2.50



Halftone No. 45
\$2

SEND ORDERS TO
THE ANCONA WORLD
FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y.

Ancona Articles from Magazines

Southern Fancier-Farmer, Atlanta, Georgia:

A breed of fowls may be forced into prominence, but they must win their way into popularity.

The latter procedure is true of Anconas, as they were introduced into America in a very inconspicuous manner, in 1890, and were hardly given a boost worth recording for several years thereafter. However, through an occasional friend made in the show room and personal recommends from one breeder to another, in the course of time quite a string of breeders became acquainted with this then new fowl in the States.

Then it was that the Ancona Club of America was organized, and an earnest, though somewhat circumscribed effort made to extend their breeding and make them more familiar to the poultry fraternity. As is ever the result of co-operation among enterprising breeders, their organized effort accomplished great and lasting good. The breed was admitted to the American Standard of Perfection (1895); the fowls were brought in larger number to the show rooms; the demand was created for stock and eggs; literature was asked for and distributed describing the breed; and during the past five years Anconas have gradually won their way into the front ranks—both in the show rooms and in the coops of the practical breeders.

Anconas are of the Mediterranean class, native of Italy. They derive their name from the province of Ancona, on the East coast of the peninsula, where they have been pure bred

for so many generations that their origin is not discoverable.

They are so different from any other breed, and breed so true without double mating, that the theory of their being a "made" breed is so remote that it is not worthy of consideration. If the breed was crossed in any manner it was several centuries ago, and there is no knowledge of when nor how.

They are fundamentally an egg breed, and their eggs are white and large. It is claimed that they produce eggs at the least cost per dozen of any fowl known.

In appearance the Ancona is a very pretty fowl. The plumage is black, with a beetle-green luster (quite pronounced in the male), and flecked irregularly with pure white on the tips of the feathers; comb and wattles bright red, skin yellow, ear lobes white legs yellow, sometimes mottled.

The hens weigh about six pounds and cocks a pound heavier. They are very quick to develop, and pullets often begin laying when sixteen weeks old. They are extremely hardy, and are bred without difficulty in our most Northern States and in Canada.

There is but one style of Anconas, just the mottled; no attempt is made to produce a variety of colors. Breeders can see no way to improve them as they are and have been for so many years, and are therefore content to let well enough alone.

Any breeder who wants profitable poultry should try a pen of Anconas and let results determine their decision. I can not too strongly urge beginners to start with Anconas, as they are

quick to mature, hardy, prolific layers even when several years old, and a good demand for stock and eggs is assured for years to come, as the breeders, though multiplied several times during the past five years, yet are not able to fill the demand.

The Maryland Farmer:

The time was, not many years ago either, when the question was frequently asked, "What is an Ancona?"

This breed of fowls made little progress when first introduced into the United States from England in 1890, as there were few breeders interested at that time, and for years there was no Ancona literature, no organization of Ancona breeders, and not an Ancona engraving of any kind. They were not exploited in any way, not even exhibited at any poultry show, nor advertised in the public press. How could Anconas advance under such conditions and circumstances?

However, the little scattering of mottled beauties soon began to attract local attention by their persistent laying of large white eggs, and gradually their circle of acquaintance broadened until it included some real fanciers, who took steps to have the breed admitted into the American Standard of Perfection, which was brought to pass in 1895. It was not until fifteen years after this that the breed was pictured in the Standard.

From this it can readily be seen that Anconas were not exploited and boosted into prominence as new breeds usually are. The one thing that has made Anconas so popular as they are today, is MERIT.

We spoke of Anconas as a new breed. That is hardly correct, as the Anconas have for centuries been bred true to type in their native province of Ancona, on the east coast of Italy. For 75

years they have been a popular breed in England.

The one outstanding characteristic of Ancona hens is egg production, in which they excel. Pullets begin to lay when but 16 to 20 weeks old, and are unequalled as winter layers. The eggs are very large, usually weighing 24 to 30 ounces to the dozen, and have white shells.

Anconas are easy keepers, and great foragers when allowed free range. Experiment Station reports have proven that Anconas produce more eggs per 100 pounds of feed consumed than does any other fowl. This means that there is more profit in them, which is really what most poultry raisers are after.

The appearance of Anconas is very striking and handsome. Their color is black-and-white. The background is a lustrous greenish black, and about one-half of the feathers are tipped with small white flecks, making a mottled effect that never fails to catch and hold the eye of the fancier. The legs are yellow, slightly mottled with black.

Ancona baby chicks are canary color, with black backs and heads. They are very hardy and develop rapidly, reaching the light broiler stage ahead of other breeds. They are always in full feather, and never attain the half-clad gawky state seen in many breeds of half-grown chicks.

Anconas are adapted to back-yard poultry keeping, as they thrive in close confinement if not over crowded. They are just the breed for cold climates, as they are so close-feathered and very active and hardy they stand severe winter weather exceptionally well.

There are but two varieties of Anconas—Single Comb and Rose Comb, which are identical in every way except shape of comb.

If any reader of this article wishes to make the maximum profit from hens,

or have birds that are not equalled for beauty, quick development, hardiness and easy keeping, just try a few Anconas. A comparison alongside of any other breed will convince a possible doubter, that we have not made an exaggerated statement in the foregoing.

Pacific Poultrycraft:

No breed of fowls ever became such a great favorite with so little exploiting, as has the Anconas.

During the past few years Ancona breeders have been awake to their opportunities, and the results have been—

1. Anconas in the show room are one of the leading classes, and at many of the largest shows of the country lead all other breeds in number.

2. The Ancona breeders are organized better than are most fanciers, the best of good fellowship and harmony prevails, and co-operation is manifest.

3. Anconas have their own publication, *The Ancona World*, which is the club's official organ. This magazine has not skipped an issue since it was founded in April, 1910.

4. Several fine color-plates of Anconas have been issued, and innumerable engravings published.

5. An illustrated history of the breed in substantial book form is now sold by all country publications, news stands and book stores.

6. There are more state Ancona shows, annual state meets and clubs than of any other breed.

7. Anconas hold several world's records, both in private flocks and in national contests and experiment station trials.

8. Anconas are now probably the best advertised breed of fowls, by display and classified advertisements in poultry and live stock publications, special articles, news items, illustrations, breeders' catalogs, circulars and

printed stationery, club literature, lantern slides, and specialty magazines.

With all these forces at work the Ancona is now a leader. For several years the demand for breeding stock, hatching eggs, and baby chicks has been greater than the supply, and the breeding of Anconas has been extended faster than any other breed. We can see no reason for any other condition to arise for years to come.

These are times when much is being said and done about food production, co-operative marketing, and the high cost of foodstuffs. But the greatest factor is the economy of production, and here is where the Anconas have everything else beaten, for it has been demonstrated times without number, and on the best known authorities, that Anconas produce eggs at the least cost per dozen of any breed of poultry. And not only do Anconas produce the greatest number of eggs to the hundred pounds of feed, but their eggs weigh more ounces to the dozen. Now that eggs will surely be sold by weight instead of by count in the not distant future, and the price of poultry feeds is sure to remain very high, the Ancona pays the best profit over any other breed known.

In beauty Anconas are excelled by no other fowl, and this appeals to many. No other breed produces eggs at so early an age, as it is not uncommon for Ancona pullets to begin laying at four to five months old.

The Ancona will not lay a brown egg, nor will one carcass make a dinner for eight people, but those are the only functions where the Anconas will not do the same as any other fowl, and 50 to 75 per cent better.

The past and present performances of the mottled Ancona is positive proof that their future is assured, and that the wider and better they are known the more popular they will become.

The utility breeder wants the Anconas because they are the most profitable breed. The fancier wants the Anconas because of their constantly increasing popularity, for a has-been doesn't appeal to them.

Poultry Item:

Ancona fowls stand at the head of the alphabetical index, and also in several other respects this handsome breed "heads the procession."

Their claim as superior layers is backed by practical demonstrations at annual egg-laying contests in Missouri, U. S. A., and Victoria, B. C.—two of the leading government-conducted contests on this continent. And in these contests Anconas not only beat all other breeds in the number of eggs laid per hen per year, but the Ancona eggs in both contests were the heaviest of all.

The fact that Anconas lay so many eggs, and that their eggs weigh more per dozen than any other breed (absolutely no breed excepted) are among the reasons why so many beginners are starting in with these mottled beauties.

Then, too, it has been demonstrated times without number by breeders in all climes and at all seasons, that Anconas produce more eggs to the hundred pounds of feed consumed than any other breed. The contest at the Missouri Experiment Station proved that on every 100 pounds of feed consumed, the Anconas produced from 30 to 125 more eggs than other breeds. No other fact than this one should be needed to induce poultrymen who are after profits to discard other breeds for the greatest of all egg breeds—the Mottled Ancona.

Ancona pullets very frequently begin laying when 16 to 20 weeks old, and whole flocks will be producing eggs from two to three months ahead of other breeds. This means that they

are "boarders" for a very short time only and begin early in life to pay a profit.

These claims are not fictitious, but are facts from the experience of hundreds of breeders, the trap nest, experiment station findings and government contests.

Is this not enough to make one want to become an Ancona breeder?

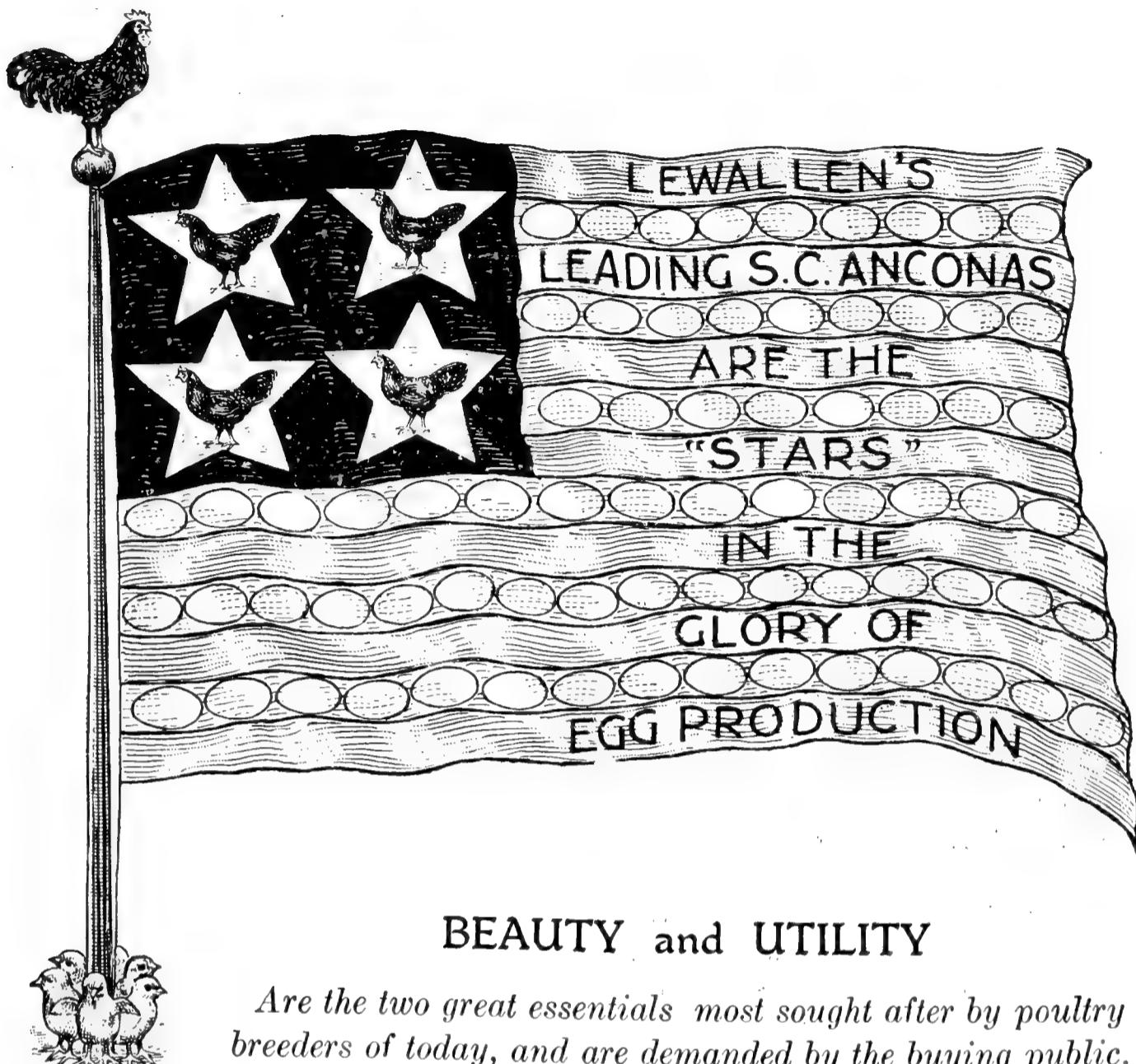
Then there is the fancier's side. Why do we find at the large poultry shows all over the country that the Ancona class is one of the very largest, and frequently outnumbers any other breed? Breeders have awakened to the fact that from a purely "fancy" standpoint the Anconas have much to recommend them. Their beautiful glossy black, flaked with pure white, gives them a most attractive plumage which, coupled with their sprightly behavior and proud carriage, is enough to make them a prime favorite with any lover of fancy poultry.

They are not so easy to breed close to the Standard requirements but that there is zest to the game. Plenty of opportunity here for a breeder to test his skill.

The fancy is well looked after by one of the largest and best organized specialty clubs and this means that the present popularity of Anconas will not be allowed to recede, for a worthy breed backed by a strong, active, progressive club, is sure to be made and kept a winner.

The publicity given to Anconas is not a speculation or promotion for money returns. No designs are made by large breeders as a means of boosting their own business. It is not a matter of profit. The Ancona breeders are so enthused over the performance of their birds, and the profit they show, that they just can't keep quiet about it.

Any poultry breeder who wants a beautiful fowl, and one that pays the most profit and whose popularity is on the increase, should take up Mottled Anconas.



BEAUTY and UTILITY

Are the two great essentials most sought after by poultry breeders of today, and are demanded by the buying public.

That we have succeeded in combining these two essentials in our exhibition egg strain of S. C. Anconas, is proved by our wonderful winnings in the most important shows held in the south, and the high egg records—both flock and individual—on our farm and in the hands of our customers.

Anconaton Farms, is a breeding establishment consisting of 13 acres devoted entirely to Anconas. Could you see our young stock ranging through orchards, woods, cornfields and clover, you could understand the "WHY" we breed and raise better Anconas, here at Anconaton farm.

We could go on and on, telling you about our Anconas, their wonderful advantage of absolute free range, and our methods of LINE-BREEDING, but lack of space prevents us from doing so: However our large, instructive and well illustrated catalog tells all about it. Write for one now before you turn this page. It's different from others. Be sure and get your copy.

We offer in season **Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Breeding Stock**

Our broad guarantee of perfect satisfaction or money refunded is your protection. You take no chance, we must please you. Our LINE-BRED matings contain only the best, and these matings offer our customers the opportunity of securing either baby chicks or hatching eggs from the finest matings in the south, at only a nominal cost.

WORTH M. LEWALLEN, HIGH POINT, N. C.

Write for that free Catalog to-night, a postal card will bring it.

Poultry Culture:

Anconas have been so much in evidence at the poultry shows throughout the country of late and there is so much being said about this breed that many are seeking information about them.

Anconas are natives of Italy and have been bred pure for centuries. They have been bred in America for over 30 years, though only coming into popular favor during the last 10 years. During all this time the standard has been improved until the Ancona is one of the most beautiful fowls and is built for egg production.

There are but two varieites of Anconas—single comb and rose comb. There will not be any Anconas of any colors other than the pure black and white mottled. Anconas lay white eggs and their eggs weigh more per dozen than do the eggs of most other breeds. The pullets begin laying at 16 to 20 weeks of age. Several government tests have shown that Anconas produce more eggs per hundred pounds of feed consumed than any other breed. The things that are so rapidly advancing the popularity of Anconas are early maturity, hardiness, great egg production, eggs at lowest cost a dozen, large eggs, winter laying, beauty, and demand for breeding stock, baby chicks, and hatching eggs, which means profit.

No breed of fowls is worth while these days that is not championed by a live specialty club. Anconas have behind them one of the strongest and most progressive clubs in poultrydom—the United Ancona Club. The Ancona breeders have, also for years supported their own pecialty managazine. A history of the breed has been published in book form, and there are more stock cuts of Anconas than of any other 10 breeds. All these things

count for publicity, which is but another name for popularizing a broed.

Ancona breeders have not, until lately, recognized the value of advertising, but now the poultry journals contain a liberal number of both display and classified advertisements, and those breeders who advertise are doing a constantly increasing business.

Not until recently have Anconas been undertaken on large egg farms, but now there are many such, and every one of them a success. A few years hence, and large egg farms where Anconas are kept exclusively will be quite as common as are those where other breeds are kept now.

No claim is made for Anconas as a meat breed. They are heavy breasted and are good for table use, but they are not in the meat class. However, broilers can be marketed ahead of other breeds on account of the remarkably quick development of the Anconas.

The poultryman who is after more eggs and greater profits will do well to take up the Mottled Anconas. Try a few in comparison with other breeds, keep good accounts of receipts and expenses and soon it will be easy to tell if Anconas are all that is claimed for them.

The Field Illustrated:

The good old Mottled Ancona fowl has for over thirty years withstood the competition of other breeds and is the same mottled back-and-white beauty and large white-egg producer that she has been since first imported from England in 1890.

By careful selection and proper mating Anconas have taken on a more refined figure than of yore, but no side issues have ever been attempted, and there has never been any other variety of Anconas introduced.

The first decade of Anconas in Amer-

ica was rather uneventful, as the breed was in no way promoted, advertised, or even pictured. And it was only when their wonderful egg production began to be discovered by enterprising breeders that the Ancona era opened. The day of the egg laying contest then came, and Anconas soon began to take part in these modern and highly enlightening trials and tests.

Several official laying contests in different parts of the United States, Canada and foreign countries have given Anconas the highest honor that can be accorded a breed: that they produce eggs at the least cost per dozen of any breed, that their eggs weigh more per dozen, and their percentage of winter eggs is the highest. Added to this is their remarkable early development, and extreme hardiness.

Anconas breed very true to type and color, and have become one of the strongest classes at poultry shows everywhere. At scores of exhibitions Anconas outnumber any other breed. When fanciers take up a breed as they have Anconas their future popularity is assured. Anconas are great foragers, and their color makes them comparatively safe from hawks, etc., as their greenish tint and mottled plumage blend with the landscape. They are nonsitters, and the rare broody hens are easily broken up, and return to laying.

Canadian Poultry Review:

There are a great many breeders in Canada who during the past two or three years have been specializing in Anconas, both single comb and rose comb.

In several of our egg laying contests the Ancona pens have made such satisfactory records that it has boosted the breed into greater prominence.

The Ancona entries at a large number of the shows have jumped from

insignificance to one of the largest classes, and quality has kept pace with increase in numbers.

Anconas seem to be well adapted to the rigor of Canadian winters, and the breed has justified the claims made for it of being producers of winter eggs.

Ancona breeders are well organized, and show hearty co-operation in promoting their mutual interests.

Poultry men and women who have not yet taken up Anconas would be wise to get started with them.

The time to make money with a breed is when that breed is forging ahead, and there is no question but Anconas have of late been making wonderful progress that is quite likely to continue for some time to come.

Anconas lay a large white egg, and several government tests have confirmed the claims that Anconas produce eggs at less cost per dozen than any other breed. This is why Anconas are the most profitable.

In appearance Anconas are strikingly handsome birds, having a black plumage flecked with white, giving them a dressy, mottled appearance. Legs are yellow, or yellow mottled with black; green or willowy legs are a disqualification. In breeding Anconas care should be taken in selecting, as extremely dark birds are objectionable, as are those with white in large splashes. The feathers should show fine white tips about the size of the end of a lead pencil rubber. By selection each year a uniform and stable mottling will result.

Ancona chicks are very hardy and vigorous; when first hatched they are canary color, with black backs and heads. They develop quickly, and extremely early laying is a pronounced Ancona trait.

Rose combs have during the last couple of years been gaining in popularity. There are but the two varieties,—single and rose comb.

O. K. Poultry Journal:

Of all the many breeds that are rapidly gaining in popularity, the Anconas head the list. We would not be surprised if some day they would crowd the Leghorn for its place as the great egg machine. The Anconas are beautiful in every sense of the word. If you have ever owned a few you cannot help but admire them. Their trim body, wonderfully intelligent head, strong vigor and vitality, beautiful plumage of black and white, with the black and green lustre, undoubtedly ranks them far to the front among our most beautiful breeds of chickens. Not only are they beautiful, but they have won their place as one of the greatest egg producers. They are great layers and mature early. The Anconas are great egg machines because they are economical egg producers. We feel certain that before long the Anconas will be one of the most popular breeds of chickens in the Southwest. They possess the merit and can and do deliver the goods. No prospective poultry keeper will make a mistake by tieing their fate to the Anconas.

American Poultry World:

The present Ancona is a different fowl from the Ancona of 1890. It is finer in type and more uniform, better in comb, ear lobes, and plumage. Briefly speaking it has been much improved in color and type. Anconas are very precocious, of rapid growth and early maturity, and are marvelous layers of large white eggs.

New York World:

Noted for their early maturity, large production of ivory white shelled eggs and for excellent quality of meat, the Anconas are gaining rapidly in popularity from one end of America to the other. They are especially adapted to

commercial egg farms, where they are easily handled in large flock units.

The mottled Anconas may be considered to be among the rising generation of American fowls in popular favor. They are coming and coming fast. Those who like a chicken which is especially profitable as an egg producer, attractive in plumage pattern, and adapted to stand intensive conditions under large flock commercial poultry management will find the Ancona worthy of their consideration.

The Ancona is among our oldest breeds of poultry, the early records showing that they came from the Province of Ancona in ancient Italy where they were bred patiently by the Italian peasants for generations. In their native country they have always been considered superior to other breeds in the production of eggs, in beauty of plumage and in quality of meat.

Back around 1850 they were imported into England and about 1890 the first importations were made into the United States, where they have continued to gain steadily in popular favor in spite of strong competition from other more firmly established breeds.

It was some time previous to their introduction into England that Belgium sought them in large numbers because of their most pronounced characteristic—to lay well in winter.

Many have wondered how it is that a breed originating in a warm country like Italy could be so efficient as an egg producer during our cold American winters. The explanation probably lies in the fact that the Province of Ancona is a mountainous country where cold temperature prevails. Bitter winds from Northern Europe sweep over it. Thus the Ancona type has, since its inception, been bred to produce eggs under unfavorable conditions.

Among American poultry breeds to-

day two varieties of Anconas are recognized. These are distinguished by their combs, one being rose comb and the other single comb. The single comb, which was the first imported into this country, is much more commonly bred. There is no difference in the body shape or plumage pattern. The two varieties are identical with the exception of the comb character.

The American Ancona is somewhat similar to the Leghorn in body shape, with the exception that the body is a little deeper and a little longer. They are slightly shorter of leg than the Leghorn, which makes them look proportionately smaller than they really are. The standard Ancona color is what might be defined black mottled with white. The black is rich and lustrous and, in contrast to the clean, sharp white, makes a very pleasing appearance. The ideal Ancona feather is black throughout its entire length with a slight greenish sheen with the tip pure white. The demarkation between the black and white is sharp and distinct.

Anconas must be cared for as much as any other Mediterranean breed. In our climate they must be housed well and both males and females alike during the winter must be given necessary protection to keep their combs from freezing.

They should be allowed from 3 to 4

square feet of floor space in the laying house and they should be given especially large quantities of mash and grain as their production increases.

They are naturally heavy layers. In order to lay heavily any hen must be given an abundant supply of egg building material.

About 12 pounds of grain per day per 100 birds is a satisfactory allowance for Anconas when they are laying heavily. Consuming this amount, they will eat just about the right amount of mash.

But the best rule is to feed them all the grain they will clean up and still be anxious for more at feeding time. One should not overfeed them by allowing the grain to be in the litter, which puts the birds out of producing condition.

The Anconas are gaining in popularity from day to day. When old exhibition breeders take them up and when a hungry generation of poultry raisers is prone to give them serious consideration, they have surely won their way to a successful future.

When one is looking for a light, active bird, laying a large white egg, and a bird which lays many of them, and many of them in the fall and winter, the Anconas are worthy of serious consideration.



Selecting Ancona Breeders

By W. D. White

I advise a breeder to select the Ancona he wishes to use in his breeding pen, and note the different points, one by one, as he handles his bird.

Place the left hand under the bird, with the forefingers between its legs, holding them firmly. This leaves the right hand free to manipulate the bird as desired.

Let us now note a few points about the general appearance of the bird. Beginning at the head, is it distinctly masculine if a cock bird, if a hen is it decidedly feminine in character? We do not desire a male with a small feminine comb and head or a female with a beefy comb and masculine head. With the correct type in our mind or before us in picture given in the standard of perfection let us ask ourselves how the bodily appearance of the specimen in hand compares with the standard, turning the bird over in our hand to note its shape from all angles. Next observe the legs and feet. We want the male with strong sturdy legs and the female with trim neat ones. Let us now note the general color, is it a light or dark specimen? Is the under color a dark slate or light inclined to white? Are the quills of the feathers white or black? Are the white mottlings of the feathers profuse or intermittent? Are the feet and legs dark or light yellow? Now notice carefully the following points and determine whether the bird has any disqualifications. Has it green, blue or black legs? Has it any red or brown feathers in the hackle or elsewhere? Is there much red in the ear lobes or any positive white skin on the face? Are there any side sprigs or

protuberances on the comb? Is the back or tail crooked or twisted? Is there much purple tinge or barring on the feathers? Now with this preliminary survey of the bird in question we have well in mind its main characteristics, its strong points and its main defects or possible disqualifications.

To know definitely the qualifications of the bird as a breeder for color, let us turn to the index of color of the Ancona (as the writer calls it). Opening the wing to the full extent, turn the bird over so you can see the row of small feathers on the inside of the wing at the base of the primary and secondary feathers. Note the proportionate amount of black and white in these. Are they all black? Are they tipped with white? Are there some that are all white? Your bird will be all black, evenly mottled, or splashed with a certain number of white feathers according to the index as indicated by the above row of hidden feathers. If they show a preponderance of white you may look for white in six places; among the primary and secondary feathers of the wing, among the hackle feathers, especially at the base of the neck, among the feathers of the face, among the feathers on either hip, among the feathers at the base of the tail, and among the feathers of the tail. If white is found at the majority of these places and the under color is light instead of slate, the writer would not recommend this bird as a breeder for color in exhibition birds.

Let us now notice some points as to the shape of the specimen. Hold the bird so you can look down on its back

Note the point of each hip and the base of the neck to see if they form as should be an equilateral triangle or whether the neck is so far forward as to make a long narrow triangle. We do not want a long slab-sided bird, but one with broad hips and a well set neck and breast. Now turn the bird with its side toward you and note the three points of another triangle here; the base of the tail, the drum stick end of the leg, and the base of the neck. This triangle also should be equilateral. The breast should be full and well rounded out in front of this triangle and the abdomen should be well rounded out behind the triangle. Beware of a bird that is hollow chested or pinched off behind. Now place right hand over the bird's back just behind the wings, with thumb on one side and fingers on the other, and examine the ribs to see if they be well rounded (indicating good lung capacity), then draw hand back along the back to see if the hips

are broad and whether this broadness extends well down to the base of the tail. With thumb along the breast bone and fingers along the back notice the depth (indicating heart capacity). See also if this depth extends well back toward the tail. Apply the well known Hogan test for distance between end of breast bone and pelvic bones, also distance between them and thinness of pelvics so as to form a conclusion as to the bird's ability to produce eggs if a female and to be a utility breeder if a male.

Note carefully the little feathers at the base of the comb on either side of the comb. It is claimed that if they are slightly erect and curled at the end it indicates that the bird has good blood lines for egg production. The writer suggests that each breeder procure a copy of the Standard of Perfection and study his bird point by point to become familiar with the specifications of a perfect Ancona.



Good Laying Demonstration

The Milwaukee National Poultry Show, December, 1923, had over 3000 birds on exhibition. There were but 99 Anconas—72 females and 27 males. **The 72 Ancona hens and pullets laid more eggs than all other varieties combined during the show!**

There is nothing unusual about this performance, as Anconas are showing the world at every opportunity that they beat all other breeds for egg production.

C. R. Waltamath, 30 Woodside Ave., Gloversville, N. Y.: I think more every year of the Anconas. I have a back yard in the city, and have 72 pullets hatched after middle of May; began laying Sept. 30. I gathered 56 eggs today (Dec. 8), and they are gaining every day.

Adolf Dittmann of Brownsville, Tex., had an Ancona cockerel crow at the age of one month and one day.

Lingerlonger Ancona Farm, Weaubleau, Mo., had Ancona cockerels crowing when but eleven days old—not just one, but over a dozen of them.

F. G. Fish, Ashboro, N. Car., has 101 Anconas and 33 Plymouth Rocks. The Rocks eat as much as all the Anconas. At eight weeks old the Ancona chicks weighed two ounces each more than the Rock chicks, all in the same brood.

Mrs. E. S. Larson, Route 5, Chanute, Kansas, raised four hundred Ancona chicks under one rooster in 1922, and did not have one die. Cockerels in the bunch began crowing when seventeen days old.

ANCONAS VS. MEAT BREEDS

By Leo M. French

I used to carry Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons, and now have 40 Anconas in the pens that would accommodate but 30 of the heavier breeds.

In feeding I used 15 for a unit with the meat breeds. With Anconas I use 20 for a unit. I feed exactly the same amount to 40 Anconas that I did to 30 of the heavier birds,—a gain of 33 1-3 per cent of egg producing machinery without a cent of cost to operate.

Another point is the weight. You hear it said that when you get through with a heavy breed, you have something to sell. Conceded. But take them as a pen (or a flock.)

The 30 Reds here mentioned should weigh 195 pounds. The 40 Anconas should weigh 180 pounds. What does the extra 15 pounds amount to, compared to the product of the 10 extra Anconas?

Early Ancona Breeders in America.

The names of breeders who first were interested in Anconas in America, are J. C. Branthoover, Huntington, West Virginia; Francis Mortimer, Pottsville, Pennsylvania; William Edward Penny, Millerstown, New York. The details and date of the importations of Anconas from England by these breeders is uncertain, but they were Ancona pioneers and without doubt were the men who first introduced the breed into this country.

Ancona Bantams

Ancona Bantams have been bred for several years in England, and the writer arranged with a leading English breeder to ship some to this country. But after months of delay the breeder advised that he was unable to ship any birds. That was in 1921 and 1922.

In 1923 Frank Stier of Cleveland attempted to import some rose and single comb Ancona Bantams, but without success.

We have heard that previous to these dates there were Ancona Bantams in both the United States and Canada, but we never saw them advertised, pictured or exhibited.

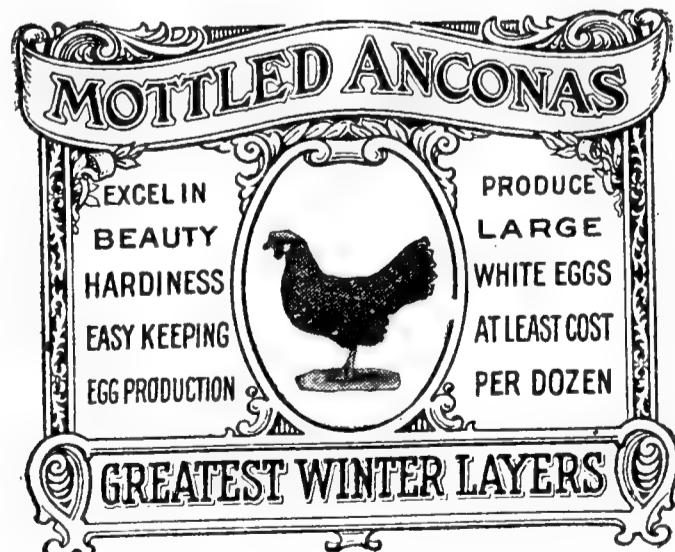
Thomas Foy of West Winfield, Pa., is the first breeder who actually had Ancona Bantams in this country, to handle on a commercial basis. His wife visited in England late in 1922 and secured birds of both single and rose comb variety, and Mr. Foy bred

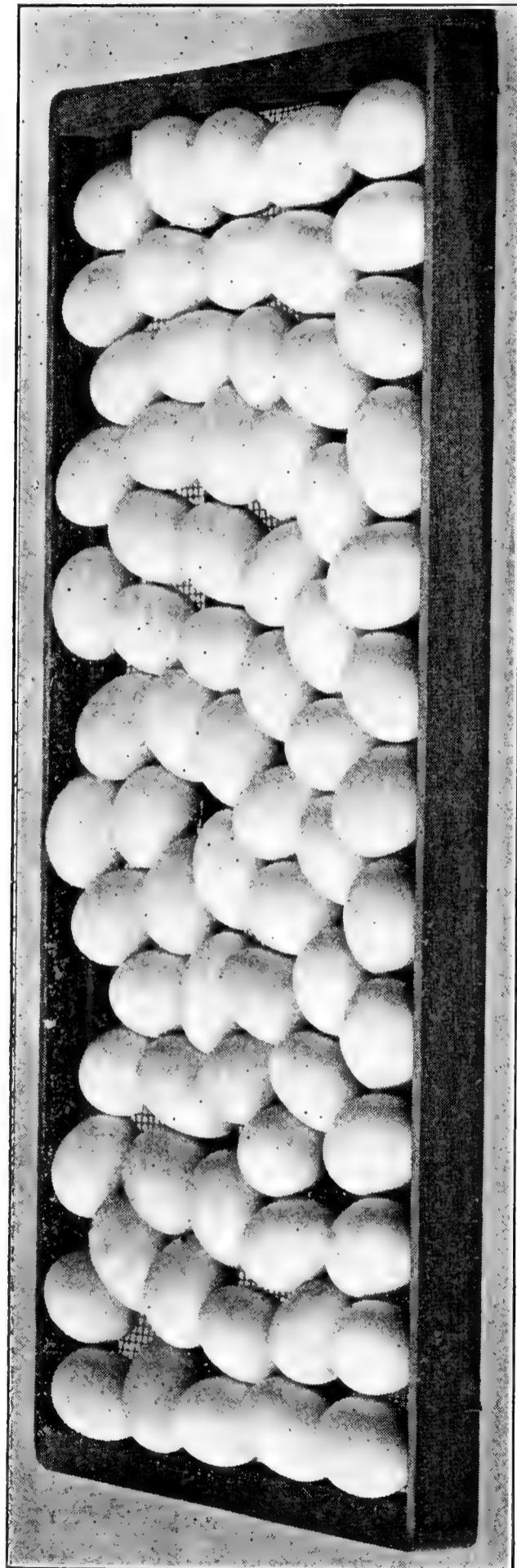
some pens of each before he accepted any orders for eggs or birds. We had a number of snap shots of his birds, and hoped to have engravings of Ancona Bantams made for this book, but none of the pictures were good enough for the purpose.

We also had considerable correspondence with Ancona Bantam breeders in England and Wales, but they also were unable to supply pictures.

It may be said that Ancona Bantams are yet in an undeveloped and unfinished state, and it will be at least a few years before we can expect them to become refined and established, and bred very generally.

Without question, a mottled Bantam of either comb would be very attractive and popular, and we hope the pioneers in producing and perfecting them will be successful, which they undoubtedly will, by exercising skill and persistency.





Ancona Eggs are very large, white, good shape, and under normal conditions hatch well.

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The Corona is the original Portable Typewriter. The new model has many points of superiority.

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The Ancona World
Franklinville, N. Y.

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In shipping hatching eggs by mail or express the packages must be plainly labeled, else the shippers may be unable to have their claims paid if there is loss or damage in transit.

A gummed label $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, printed in red ink, "Hatching Eggs, Keep from Heat or Cold," is supplied in packages of 125 for fifty cents, or five packages for \$2. Sent by mail postpaid, same day order is received. The Ancona World, Franklinville, New York.

JOB LOT SPECIAL.

Ancona breeders doing any considerable business by mail use nicely printed stationery. It is not expensive when bought in quantities of 250 to 1000.

But there are many smaller breeders who use a limited amount and are justified in buying in smaller quantity. To meet their needs we are making a special offer of

100 noteheads,
100 envelopes,
100 shipping tags,
100 business cards,

For an even \$5. They will be neatly printed, using suitable Ancona cuts, and promptly sent by prepaid insured parcel post to any address.

When you order, please write very plainly, and send money order with the order.

THE ANCONA WORLD.
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BINGO EGG STAMP



The only stamp that will take ink from the flat surface of an ink pad and imprint on the side or end of an egg.

An excellent way to get "repeat orders" for those poultrymen who produce a superior article.

Price of Bingo Egg Stamp alone \$1.75
Ready Inked Pad 50 cents.

Set of moveable dates 50 cents.

Die may include name, address, and words "Guaranteed Fresh." Best results from not crowding too many letters into copy.

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

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FOR SAFE AND CONVENIENT SHIPPING

We have, during the past twenty years, used a great many different kinds of shipping packages for eggs, chicks and fowls, and those here described we believe to be the best, and cheapest.

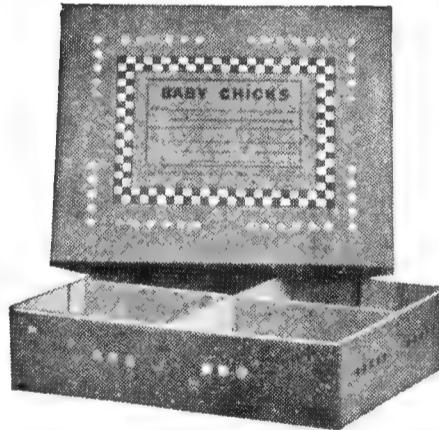
The egg boxes are roomy, very strong, convenient and attractive, and the same may be said of the baby chick boxes and shipping coops for fowls.

We use them and recommend them to other breeders, and as we are concerned for the best interests of Ancona breeders throughout the land, we have arranged with the manufacturers to supply these goods. Send us your order with check to cover. Please note that egg and chick boxes are only furnished in full dozen packages of any size, while shipping coops may be assorted in half dozen lots of different sizes. Must be sent by express.

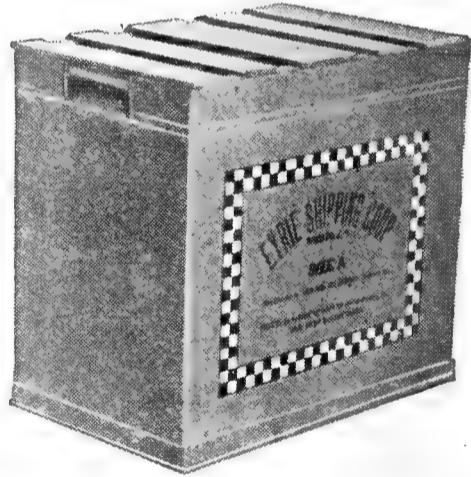
EGG BOX



CHICK BOX



SHIPPING COOP



HATCHING EGG BOX

15 egg size, per doz \$2.50
30 egg size, per doz 3.80
50 egg size, per doz 5.00

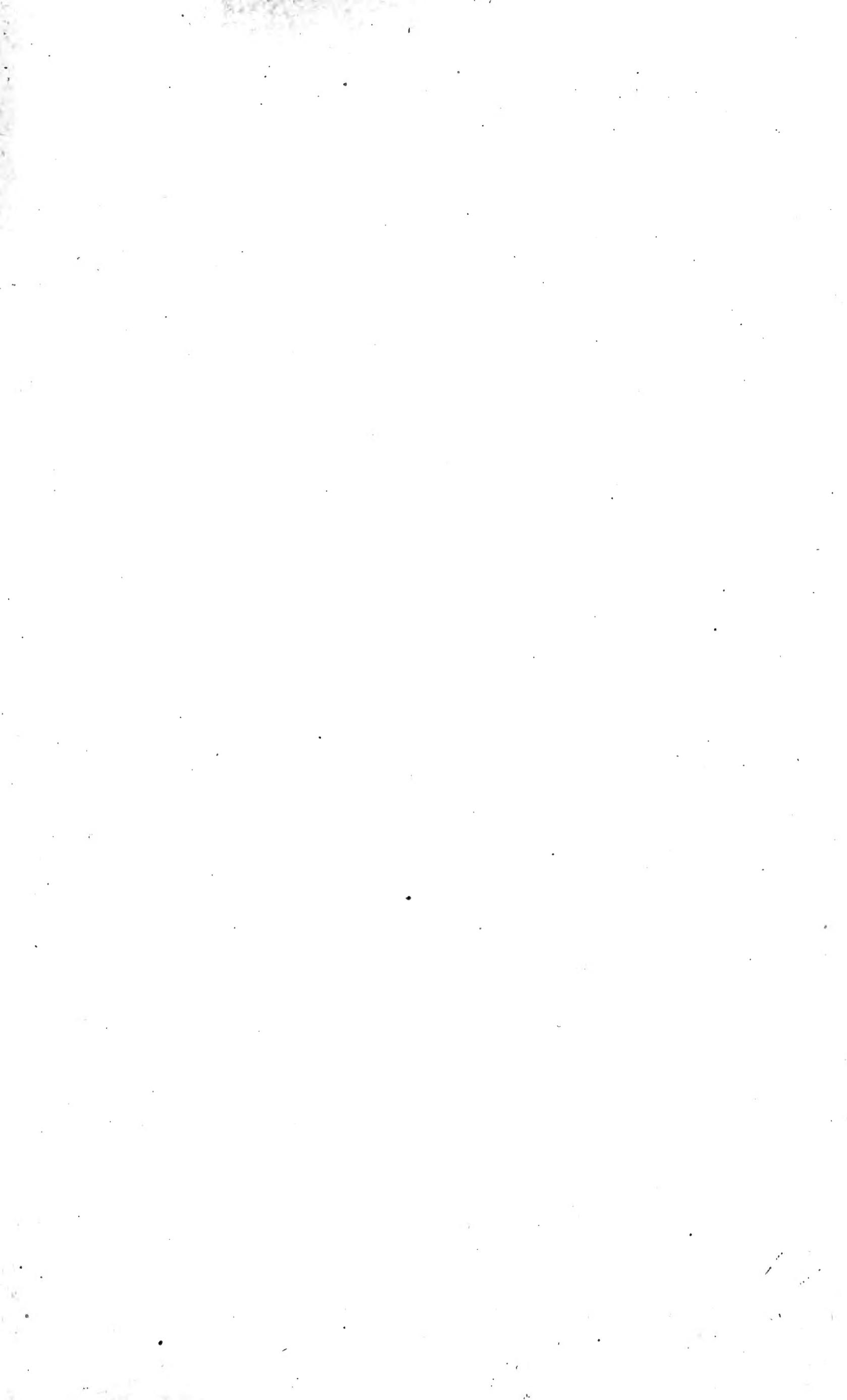
BABY CHICK BOX

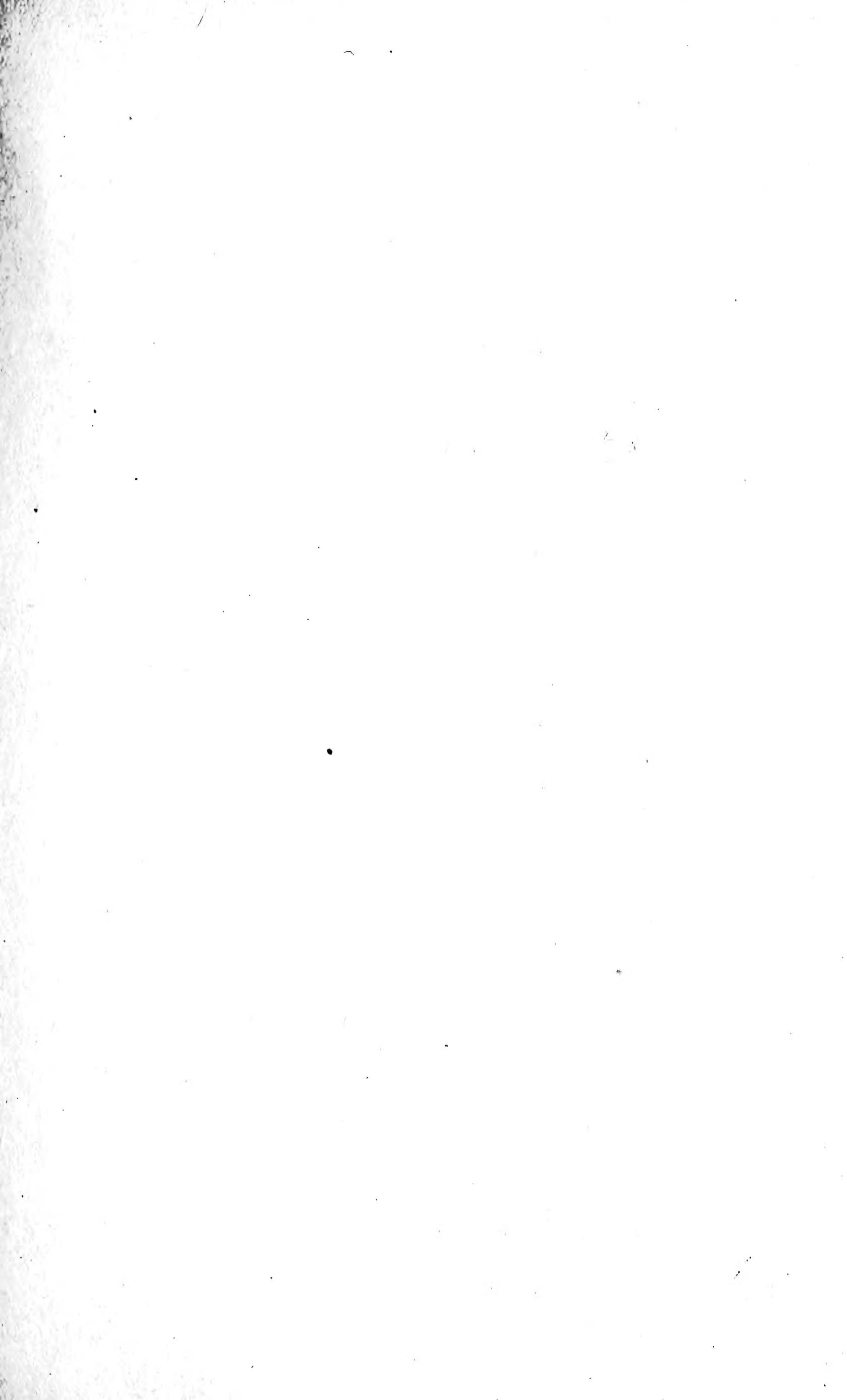
25 chick size, doz \$1.50
50 chick size, doz 2.00
100 chick size, doz 2.60

SHIPPING COOP

21 x 12 x 22 per doz \$6.60
21 x 18 x 22 per doz 7.60
21 x 24 x 22 per doz 8.60

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